TODAY'S EDITORIAL LEADERS APPEAR ON PAGE 20

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Silk

Trade Still Uneven
Conditions Dull
Filatures Close

BY OUR FINANCIAL EDITOR

In the field of silk, trade the past month has shown a good deal of unevenness which has prevailed for some time in the Shanghai silk market. There are few real signs of the improvement which the business world desires to see. In the whole section conditions are dull and disappointing. The occasional slight improvements that have been recorded were in the main temporary and exceptional and do not represent anything that can be called a real upswing in purchasing. The position continues highly problematical. Manufacturers in the United States and in France are shy of making offers. While the pessimistic viewpoint appears to be a little overdrawn, there are, it must be confessed, little or no visible signs of any big change. Silk exporters breathed a sigh of relief in the passing of 1923 and its misfortunes to the opening of 1924, with the hope that the present year would offer more business. The virtual deadlock between buyers and sellers continues, and it appears to be a long lane that has no turning.

To illustrate the futility of doing business at present it is necessary to mention that fine cocoons are selling at Tls. 180 to Tls. 200 per picul, which makes the cost o the filatures in Shanghai Tls. 1,600 to Tls. 1,800 per picul. Against this there are buying offers at Tls. 1,250 to Tls. 1,300 per picul according to quality, a difference of nearly Tls. 300 per picul between the filature and buyers' ideas. It is, therefore, hardly surprising that filatures cannot sell white silk at anything near the price they are being offered today, with the consequent result that already a good many of these silk filatures have closed down. They do not wish to spin any more silk.

20 CLOSED HERE

Quite a large number of silk filatures have closed down in Shanghai and Wusih. Out of a total of 60 filatures in Shanghai about 20 have ceased to operate, while in Wusih, which has 10 filatures, two are not functioning at present. One can hardly blame these filatures for stopping work for there is no sign of life in the American demand. As they have to manufacture special sizes for that market, they prefer in the present problematical position to look on. A certain number of special sizes are also made for Lyons, especially 9 to 11 and 12 to 14 deniers, and as this mart is also dead for the present the incentive to stop work is great with the filatures.

The supply of cocoons this season was indeed very poor, this being a very pronounced feature of the Wusih production. The cocoons from the Shanghai district are not an important factor as the yield is small. An illustration of the poorness of the cocoon crop this season is illustrated in the fact that 8 to 9 piculs of dry cocoons were required this season to make a picul of silk, while, generally, six piculs suffice. Wusih is the principal supplier of cocoons. The new crop will come on the market in June and it is too early yet to give a forecast of the yield. Not before May can a good idea be formed of the quality of the forthcoming crop of cocoons. Compared with last season cocoons this season were selling 20 percent dearer, the price being Tls. 180 to Tls. 200 per picul against last season's Tls. 140 per picul.

ITALIAN CHEAPER

Owing to the falling franc, business with France is physically impossible. Lyons is offering 400 to 420 francs per kilo for the best chop. Shanghai silk at present exchange works out to about 425 to 430 francs per kilo c.i.f. Lyons. Lyons has been successful in making purchases of her silk requirements in Italy. Italian silk today is some 20 percent cheaper than Chinese or Japanese, being quoted at about 350 to 360 francs per kilo.

The United States consumers appear to be keeping off the market on account of the large stocks of silk held in New York. At the beginning of March stocks in the United States totalled about 40,000 bales, including Japanese, Chinese and European silks.

A small business is reported in tussah at Tls. 750 per bale for the best chop No. 1 and 2 for Lyons and Germany. Trading in coarse yellow silk continues, Bombay being the principal market. There is no change in the quotations.

Recently there have been complaints filed by foreign buyers of the poor quality of the cocoons delivered by Chinese and a number of claims have been made. This is the first time that foreign merchants have complained of the cleanness and size of the cocoons.

The present silk season has been a trying one, which has taxed the wisdom and judgment of those engaged in the silk business to the utmost. Seldom has any silk season witnessed so many cross-currents as the one that will be coming to a close within the next few months. The general business outlook in Europe and the United States is not good. Production in America does not

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Weather

Overcast, cold and rainy weather. The maximum temperature yesterday was 44.8 and the minimum 34.2, figures for the corresponding day last year being 52.5 and 44.1.

The Mail Box

MAILS for U. S. and Europe, E. of Asia, Mar. 15.
FROM U. S. and Europe, Str. Pres. Wilson, tomorrow.
FOR Europe via Suez, Str. Teiresias, Mar. 12.
FROM Europe via Suez, Str. China, Mar. 11.

GREAT LOAN TO GERMANY IS FORECAST IN NEW YORK

G$250,000,000 Issue Is Predicted By Bankers

FRENCH HAVE SAY

Floatation Hinges On Approval Of Report Of Experts

(BY UNITED PRESS)

New York, March 7.—Leading bankers here today predicted the floatation of a loan of $250,000,000 Gold to assist in the rehabilitation of Germany.

It was the general belief that America would handle $50,000,000 of such a loan, leaving the balance to be distributed among European investors.

The conditions for such a loan, it was said, would be similar to that granted Austria.

Issuance of the loan, which would probably be floated next September, would be conditional on French acceptance of the program which the committee of experts, who are now considering economic conditions in Germany, are expected to lay down.

The terms of the loan are expected to demand rigid foreign supervision of all expenditures and accounts.

FRENCH FRANCS STILL FALLING; BONDS ARE SOLD

Exchange Rate In New York Drops To 3.77½ Gold Cents

(Reuter's American Service)

New York, March 7.—The French franc fell today to 3.77½ cents and the Belgian franc to 3.29½ cents. There was heavy liquidation of French Government bonds.

(Reuter's Service)

London, March 7.—French francs today touched a fresh low record of 113.75 and closed at 112.05.

Belgian francs, after depreciating to 130½, closed at 127¾.

(Reuter's Service)

London, Mar. 8.—Many reasons are advanced for the sensational fall of the franc which is consternating France. The fundamental weakness is attributed to, inter alia, the Ruhr policy and the French Government's refusal to impose adequate taxation owing to the disinclination of the people to bear same.

The Bank of France declares that the increase of 1,000,000,000 francs in the note circulation, which was largely the immediate cause of the collapse, was chiefly due to general increase in prices neccessitating more money for business or alternatively less trade. This statement is regarded as indicating a policy of greater inflation with consequent perils.

McLean Message Is Explained; Coolidge Was Not 'Principal'

(Reuter's American Service)

Washington, March 7.—Mr. Ira Bennett, editorial writer of the Washington Post, testified before the Oil Committee today that the word "principal" which he used in his telegrams to Mr. McLean, did not mean President Coolidge but Senator C. Curtis.

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THE CHINA PRESS, INC.

Scenes Of Tragedy Mark Holocaust At Choutsun; Loss Is Over $1,000,000

Strange Tale Of Cause Of Disaster Is Told In Shantung; All Due To Arrest Of Son Of Honan Tuchun, People Hear

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tsingtao, March 5.—Further advices are reaching here about the holocaust in Chaotsun on Friday when, according to reports, more than 300 people lost their lives. The town was almost entirely consumed, practically all the buildings being swept by the flames. To add to the terror of the inhabitants, bandits in the surrounding hills, attracted by the mounting flames, swooped down on the city and ransacked many houses before the flames reached them, their occupants having fled in terror.

Many awoke to find their domiciles in a blaze and were roasted to death. Scores were trampled under foot in the mad rush that ensued in the narrow streets. The panicstricken people dashed madly about until some leader among them led them out to the open country. The injured, in many cases, were left behind to become the prey of the flames and the bandits, who remained as long as possible. Bodies were stripped of clothing and jewelry.

The property loss is said to be more than a million dollars. More than 100 shops and about 90 houses were destroyed. More than one-eighth of the population are on the casualty list.

There are two conflicting stories as to the cause of the fire, no corroboration being at hand for giving credence to either one. The generally accepted one, however, is that some of the lanterns, which had been hanging before each door, according to an old custom, since the Feast of Lanters, had ignited when fanned by a strong wind early in the morning. The fire quickly spread and before discovered was quite beyond control.

The other explanation is a rather unusual one. It is a strange tale which concerns a number of persons, including the son of General Chang Foo-lai Tuchun of Honan. This young man, the story goes, with his personal bodyguard of eight men, was returning to Tsinan, after a pleasure trip to Tsintgao. When his train stopped at Choutsun the young officer and his companions left the train to see the town. They made the mistake of venturing too far from the train and it went off without them.

The party wandered about the village and the local garrison, of which Colonel Mai is the commander, suspected them of being bandits. They were surprised by being placed under arrest.

The young officer protested vigorously, stating who he was and demanding that he be permitted to wire to his father and

(Continued on Page 2)

CHALLENGE TO DUEL IS SENT BY M. POINCARE

Seconds, However, Decide That There Is No Cause

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, March 7.—There was a great excitement late this afternoon in the lobbies of the Chamber of Deputies when it was learned that M. Poincare had sent his seconds to the Royalist Deputy, M. Delaunay, owing, apparently, to M. Delaunay having used the word "felony" in an interjection during a speech by M. Poincare in the Chamber. The seconds, consisting of the Minister of War and the Minister of Colonies, agreed with M. Delaunay's seconds, after a half-hour's conference, that there was no cause for a duel.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Paris, March 7.—M. Poincare and M. de Lasteyrie, the Finance Minister, were heard at their own request yesterday afternoon by the Senate Finance Committee. They protested against delay in discussion of the financial proposals. M. Poincare declared that, if the Committee did not put the Senate in a position to begin the discussion on Tuesday, the Government would resign. The Committee decided to deliberate on the matter on Sunday in order to be able to present a report at the beginning of the week. It heard M. de Lasteyrie this morning and will hear M. Poincare tomorrow.

The Senate has annulled the Martinique elections for the Senate.

AMERICAN LEGION MEETS TOMORROW IN U. S. COURT

Two Important Resolutions To Be Discussed

The annual meeting and election of officers of Frederick Ward Post of the American Legion will be held in the courtroom of the United States Court for China tomorrow afternoon at 5:30 o'clock.

Officers to be elected include successors to Commander C. S. Franklin, and Adjutant J. T. Wright who have served during the past year.

In addition to the regular business of the Post two resolutions sent to the Shanghai post from other American Legion posts in the Far East will come up for consideration and action. In one the Canton post submits a resolution calling upon the Naval authorities at Washington to enact regulations prohibiting first-enlistment men in the Navy or Marine Corps being sent to Far Eastern stations for duty, asserting that practically all of the trouble that American sailors and marines have been responsible for have been caused by first-enlistment youngsters who fall an easy prey to the vices of Far Eastern ports.

The other resolution comes from Korea post No. 1 of the Legion and calls upon Congress to assist in spreading American educational standards through the Far East by giving financial assistance to American schools in China, Korea and Japan.

ITALIAN ARMS DISTRIBUTED BY PEKING, REPORT

Munitions Are Moved To Northern Centers By Chihli

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, March 5.—According to current reports the Italian arms have been removed from the old Manchu arms store at Sanchiatien and are being distributed among various centers, including Jehol, Nanking, Loyang and Chenchow, Hunan. It is believed that the portion sent to Loyang is intended for Szechuen.

NAVAL BASE AT SINGAPORE DELAYED BY GOVERNMENT

Work Cannot Proceed At Present, Says MacDonald

NO RESIGNATIONS

Decision Is Accepted By Earl Beatty For Admiralty

(Reuter's Service)

London, March 7.—Addressing a distinguished company at the annual dinner of His Majesty's Civil Service, including the Duke of York, the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, the First Lord of the Admiralty, Viscount Chelmsford, the Deputy Leader of the House Mr. J. R. Clynes, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Philip Snowden, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. J. H. Thomas, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Doveton Sturdee declared that Singapore was the gateway to the Pacific. He thought that they ought to defend it and the Australians, New Zealanders and everyone interested in China trade should help them (Cheers).

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, subsequently toasting the Civil Service, remarked amid laughter that he could not say that he quite agreed with everything Admiral Sir Doveton Sturdee had said. Referring to the press reports about Admiralty pressure with regard to the Singapore scheme, he remarked that when he saw Admiralty officers, in whom they had the greatest confidence, used as pawns in a political game, he thought it his duty as the head of the Government to protest (Cheers). The Civil Service was responsible for advice and the Government was responsible for policy. Any newspaper attacks must therefore be directed against the latter.

In conclusion the Prime Minister paid a high tribute to the loyalty and whole hearted devotion shown by the Civil Service since Labor's advent into power.

(Reuter's Service)

London, March 8.—Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty, the First Sea Lord, met yesterday when the premier explained that the Cabinet had decided that the Singapore Naval base scheme could not proceed in the present state of the nation's finances. Earl Beatty made it clear that the Admiralty accepted the decision. This disposes the possibility of Naval resignations.

The Government's decision is obviously regretted. The Times, which sets forth at length the naval and commercial qualifications possessed by Singapore, says that happily at present there is no probability that any warlike action will be necessary in Far Eastern waters but it is pure folly to suppose that no conflict will ever occur amid so many ambitions prevailing there. Britain might not be directly involved but British shipping will probably be the first to suffer. The paper says that, if there is to be no immediate progress in the work undertaken at Singapore, there must at least be no irrevocable reversal of policy.

Important Notice.

Readers are earnestly requested to be so kind as to communicate with the Business Manager (Tel. C. 1431) should the SPECIAL PICTORIAL SECTION be missing from today's paper, whether delivered by hand or by mail or purchased in the street.

THE CHINA PRESS, Inc.

Shanghai, 2nd March, 1924.

German Woman On Floor Of Senate

Frau Adele Schreiber, Senator R. L. Owen & Mrs. La Follette

Left to right are shown Frau Adele Schreiber, Social Democrat and a member of the German Reichstag; U. S. Senator Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma, and Mrs. Robert LaFollette, wife of the Senator from Wisconsin. Frau Schreiber was introduced to the members of the Senate on the floor of the upper house of Congress by Senator Owen, and spoke briefly on political and economic conditions in Germany.

British Court Rules On Admiralty Jurisdiction

In a decision handed down by Sir Skinner Turner in the British Supreme Court yesterday a motion made by the China Navigation Company, Ltd. seeking to limit their liability as a result of a collision between their steamship the s.s. Woosung, with the China Merchants' S.S. Company's Kiangning at Kiukiang was dismissed with costs.

The owners of the Kiangning sought to set aside the writ and all proceedings on the ground that no reciprocity existed between the two Powers and that, therefore, the British Supreme Court had no jurisdiction in making such a decree.

Sir Skinner, in dismissing the motion, said:

On September 9, 1923 the British s.s. Woosung, registered at the Port of London, collided with the Chinese s.s. Kiangning at Kiukiang, causing considerable damage. The owners of the Woosung admit that their ship was solely to blame for the collision, and they have therefore begun this action under our Admiralty jurisdiction to obtain a decree limiting their liability. The owners of the Kiangning appeared under protest and took out a summons to set aside the writ and all proceedings under it on the ground that this Court has no jurisdiction to make any such decree by reason of the fact that no such law is known to Chinese jurisprudence and that therefore there is no reciprocity between the two Powers, and that in this absence of reciprocity no decree can be made.

Our Admiralty jurisdiction is now based upon the Foreign Jurisdiction (Admiralty) Order in Council, 1910, and it has been suggested that that Order altered the law administered in our Court by stating that this Court must pay "due regard to International Law and the Comity of Nations." Art. 4 (3). But these words are not new at all. They are taken from Sect. 2 (2) of the Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act 8890, 53 and 54 Vict. c. 27, and that Section was applied to this Court by the Consular Courts (Admiralty) Order in Council 1894 and continued by the China Order in Council 1904, Act. 100 (2).

It is clear then that our jurisdiction has been exercised in Admiralty on the same principles certainly since 1894.

I have been unable to trace the origin of these words in any other Statute or in a judgment of the High's Court in England but I take it to be a statement of the general principles on which the High Court of Admiralty proceeds in the exercise of its jurisdiction.

It has not been contended that in a proper case this Court has not jurisdiction to make a decree limiting liability. Such decrees have been made in this Court in the case of Hangchow (two British steamers in collision) the Newchwang (also two British steamers in collision) and the Empress of India (British steamer and Chinese cruiser in collision) and no question as to jurisdiction arose in any one of these cases. Further, the matter was considered by Sir H. de Sausmarez in the case of the Taining (collision between a British steamer and a Chinese steamer.) In this last named case, a decree was ultimately refused on the ground of the ownership of the British steamer; but the matter of jurisdiction was gone into very fully by the learned Judge on a summons similar to the one now before me. The judgment on this summons is reported in 96 North China Herald on p. 54, and it is clear that the learned Judge, who refused to stay the action on the summons, was ready to make the decree even though it related to a collision between a British steamer and a Chinese steamer. The judgment in the action itself when the decree was refused for the special reason above-mentioned is reported in 96 North China Herald on p. 338. In this case of the Taining the matter of reciprocity was expressly dealt with in the judgment, and it is clear that the Judge was satisfied that there was some means whereby the owners of a Chinese vessel could obtain some form of limitation of liability. I read the following from his judgment:

"It has been argued for the defendants, that it would not be

(Continued on Page 2)

ARBITRATION PROPOSED IN RADIO DISPUTE

Marconi Company Pleads For New Hearing Before Final Decision

(Reuter's Service)

London, March 7.—The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company have addressed a letter to the premier, expressing the hope that the company will be allowed an opportunity of stating their case before the government come to a decision on the recommendations of the Imperial Wireless Committee.

The company state their reasons for the request, including a suggestion that it is essential, in order to secure real efficiency, that all long distance stations in the country should be worked under one administration.

The company hope that the government will be willing to refer to arbitration two points on which agreement with the Post Office has not been reached (whether the Post Office shall own and operate all Empire wireless stations in Britain or, alternatively, whether exception shall be made in the case of Canada and the existing competition between the Post Office and the Anglo-Canadian wireless be continued) and allow the agreement, which could then be completed within 48 hours, to be proceeded with.

Otherwise, the company suggest an arrangement for joint working between the government and the company on lines similar to those introduced in Australia.

LABOR PLANS EXPANSION OF AIR DEFENCE IN BRITAIN

Home Squadrons Will Be Greatly Increased

DRAFT PROGRAM

Forces In Palestine And Iraq To Be Reduced

(Reuter's Service)

London, March 7.—In regard to the Air estimates for 1924-5, which total £14,511,000, it is announced that the cost of the Air Force in Iraq and Palestine has been decreased by over £1,300,000.

The increase in the estimates by £2,500,000 as compared which the current year is due to expansion of the home defence Air Force, increased requirements of Navy and Army co-operation and replenishment of material.

Eight new regular home defence squadrons will be completely formed in 1924-5, bringing the number allotted for that purpose to eighteen by April, 1925.

The estimates also provide for the initial equipment of six more squadrons, which at present have been arranged to be formed in 1925-6.

Air units working with the Navy will be increased by five flights and the strength of the air units working with the Home Army will be increased by the equivalent of one squadron.

The personnel will be increased by two thousand to thirty-five thousand.

No provision is made for the development of airships but the Government is considering the matter.

The total Air estimates must be expected to increase for some years but, unless further expansion is imposed upon Britain, part of the increase will not be recurrent.

Confidence Of All Is Sought By Labor

(Reuter's Service)

London, March 7.—Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a speech at the first of a series of monthly luncheons inaugurated by the Overseas League during the period of British Empire Exhibition, declared that the Government wished to obtain confidence throughout Europe similar to that uniting the British Empire, in which, he declared, whatever differences there were between Britain and the Dominions, neither would think of adding a copper to their armament burdens because of those differences and in which each relied on the inherent common-sense and justice of the others. The Government did not believe in a solution of the difficulties of Europe by force but by common sense, justice and arbitration.

Referring to the colonies and Protectorates, Mr. Thomas laid stress on the fact that Britain was the trustee of millions of people in these territories. The Government had accepted this responsibility and it intended to see that the trust was not abused.

In conclusion the speaker urged a policy of industrial peace in Britain, the great essential of which, he affirmed, was confidence on both sides.

Cabinet Of Greece Resigns Following Fresh Army Crisis

(Reuter's Service)

London, March 8.—The resignation of the Greek Cabinet is announced.

A telegram from Reuter's correspondent at Athens says that the resignation was the sequel of a fresh crisis evoked by a group of army officers backing up the Republican demand for immediate deposition of the dynasty. A delegation of officers was recently received by the Regent after the Premier, M. Cafandaris, had refused to receive them.

Shanghai Children Are A Busy Lot These Days; Work For League Bazaar

By Irene Corbally Kuhn

When you want enthusiasm, go to the children. Those Shanghai adults who are actively interested in the Ministering Children's League, have learned this. For the past few months now, ever since the announcement of the benefit bazaar to be held in the Carlton on March 15 by the M.C.L. to aid unfortunate, sick and needy children overseas, young Shanghai has been working ten times as hard as the proverbial busy bee!

There are hundreds of child members of the Ministering Children's League in Shanghai. These, with their little friends and schoolmates, have given up an afternoon a week for three months to attend the "working parties" organised by the adult members.

These working parties are sewing circles where childish fingers, under adult supervision, have fashioned some remarkably pretty and useful articles that will be placed on sale at the bazaar on the 15th.

NO AMATEURS, THEY!

A visit of inspection to a few schools and private homes where these working parties are in progress, was a revelation. At the public school for girls, on Yu Yuen road, the ranks of the workers were augmented by girls from the Boone road school. The workers here range in age from 8 to 16. Pieces for small girls, rompers, bags, card table covers, and numerous other articles that young fingers could manufacture without too much of a strain were upon completion, added to the pile of finished work in boxes. A rather remarkable feature of the work was the fine finish and the lack of any slackness or amateurishness. Some pieces seen were equal to the little hand made garments that are offered for sale in the shops downtown. The Yu Yuen road and Boone road schools will exhibit their work at one stall at the Bazaar. The stall will be in charge of Mrs. Edgar. Assistants will be Misses Manning, McGregor, Morris and Mesdames Daniels, Hummel, and Bowman.

At the Cathedral School for girls there were even younger workers. Here the ages ranged from 6 to 16. The articles in process of manufacture may be classified under that convenient word "miscellaneous." Here, too, there was an earnestness that showed itself in strict application to the work in hand. There were many whispered confidences and a good deal of lively chatter but the needles flew back and forth in unison with wagging little tongues.

BOYS WORK, TOO

Quite a humorous note was supplied by the presence of a group of quite small boys who are too young to go downtown to the Cathedral school for boys and who are pupils in the first grades of the school for girls. They knitted and sewed and there was the usual merry small-boy scuffling among them. One young lad who seemed to be getting ahead faster than his fellows, was the recipient of a good-natured, gentle poke or two which he returned, so that there was a lively exchange of friendly jabs between stitches. The adults in charge have wisely seen to it that the atmosphere is that of a play hour rather than of the schoolroom and the result is a happy bunch of youngsters who are enjoying themselves in service to others.

The stall which the Cathedral School for girls will have is in charge of Mesdames Neill, Pierce and Birhard, assisted by Mesdames F. H. Sampson, Bondfield, Member, Crombie, Roberts and Miss Harris.

The bazaar, all in all, promises to be one of the most lively, colorful and versatile affairs seen here in many a day. The Carlton will be beautifully decorated with flowers and singing birds and Mr. Ladow who has loaned the big ballroom for the afternoon, promises the best tea procurable in Shanghai on that day. The Girl Guides, who recognise in this work of ministering to children, a practical means of applying the principles of their organisation, will act as a guard of honor to Lady Stubbs who will open the bazaar, and will assist in every way possible during the afternoon. Lady Stubbs, who is Lady Commissioner of the Girl Guides in Hongkong and President of the League in that city, is coming here specially for the bazaar.

TABLEAUX PLANNED

The formal opening will be at 2:30. Shortly thereafter, there will be tableaux, the children in them depicting various ways in which the League assists poor children. During the afternoon there will be other features provided for the amusement of the children visitors.

The American School is furnishing ice cream cones. The St. Joseph's School stall is in charge of Mrs. Tibbey, Mrs. Bolton and Madame Darre.

At the mascot stall, Mrs. Spence, who will be remembered for her kewpies last year, is planning a series of surprises this year.

Mrs. R. S. Toeg is in charge of the sweets stall where homemade candy of every description will be on sale.

The Mothers' Union stall will be under the direction of Mrs. O. P. Wilkinson and the Home School and Nursery Staff, of which Lady Pearce is in charge, assisted by Mrs. Green, Mrs. Fryer, Mrs. Mackie, will have some lovely things for sale.

An interesting note in connection with Lady Pearce's stall is that many of the articles have been made by children from 5 to 13 years of age. Lady Pearce is giving two prizes for the most artistic, useful and inexpensive article donated to the stall and made by a child. Mrs. Green has arranged for a shipment of the famous mud animals from Wuxih which will be on sale here, too.

At the Store Cupboard stall, in charge of Mrs. Nye, there will be a quantity of mouth-watering home preserves and all those delicacies of the canning, pickling and preserving season at home.

Mrs. Hilton-Johnson and other ladies will watch over the tea tables and see that the children are served and taken care of generally.

The Cathedral School for Girls will have a stamp collector's stall in charge of Mr. Trenchard Davis and Miss Pielsey. Miss Harris, of this group, has been working on a "lucky dip" which is said to be one of the most novel ever seen here.

Mrs. Alister Campbell, hon. secretary of the society, 75 Rue de Roi Albert, will welcome any offers of further help to the bazaar.

Scenes Of Tragedy In Holocaust At Choutsun, Shantung

(Continued from Page 1)

to Governor Hsiung of Shantung.

Colonel Mai already had treated the nine men roughly and had subjected them to some corporal punishment, firm in the belief that they were bandits.

Then, realizing that he might have made a mistake, he is alleged to have written to the magistrate a letter in which he manufactured some false evidence against them.

Meanwhile young Chang was able to get a telegram off to Governor Hsiung by bribing one of his guards. The Tupan immediately sent agents to Choutsun to investigate. These arrived and identified Chang.

Believing himself to be in deep trouble and fearing the consequences of his acts Colonel Mai disbanded his troops and fled. The soldiers, freed from his command, decided to loot the town. They ransacked the place, killing those who sought to stop them, and finally set the place on fire. Bandits appeared and completed the work of pillage. Chang and his party were able to get away unscathed.

The fire and the strange tale of its cause have made a sensation here. Inquiries are pouring into the police to ascertain the fate of friends and relatives. The police still are without official advices.

Bond Fluctuations Due To Speculation

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, March 5.—Considerable interest has been manifested in Peking in the rise in the quotations of domestic bonds as there was no apparent reason for such appreciation. This is explained by reports of gambling in these bonds in Shanghai.

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BRITAIN HAS FIRST LABOR MINISTER,

J. R. Clynes, Ramsay MacDonald, Sydney Webb, J. H. Thomas, Arthur Henderson, Philip Snowden, Viscount Haldane, Lord Parmoor.

Ramsay MacDonald, Scottish pacifist, is the first Labor Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary ever named in Great Britain. Among his Laborite Cabinet Ministers are John Robert Clynes, President of the National Union of General Workers, who is Lord Privy Seal and Deputy Government Leader in the House of Commons; Lord Haldane, as Lord Chancellor; Philip Snowden, Socialist "intellectual," as Chancellor of the Exchequer; Arthur Henderson, former laborer and trade union leader, as Home Secretary; J. H. Thomas, railway union chief, as Secretary of State for Colonies; Baron Parmoor, leading pacifist, as Lord President of Council and Government leader in the House of Lords, and Sidney Webb, another labor "intellectual," as Secretary of the Board of Trade.

British Court Rules On Admiralty Jurisdiction

(Continued from Page 1)

equitable to limit liability in this Court when only one ship is subject to its jurisdiction and the other ship might therefore, if found to blame in the Court of its own nationality, be held to the whole of its liability without limit. There are two answers to this, first that the law of practically all nations is to limit liability in some way or other, and second that English law is the law of this Court.

"On the authority of The Seringapatam' (3) v. Rob. 28) this Court has insisted on reciprocity between the two ships before it, and it certainly would not limit the liability of the British ship if the liability of the Chinese ship was not to be equally limited."

and that is the only meaning that can be put upon his language.

As far then as the decided cases in this Court go, I have three cases in which such a decree has been made and one was in relation to a collision between a British steamer and a Chinese steamer (cruiser) and I have a decision in another case where the jurisdiction to make such a decree in a case of collision between a British steamer and a Chinese steamer was considered and expressly affirmed.

It seems to me that in administering the Admiralty jurisdiction of this Court "in like manner and to as full an extent as the High Court in England," I am bound to follow the practice at home. I find this is laid down in Marsden's Collisions at Sea: 7th Edn. at p. 228:

"Until the passing of the Merchant Shipping Act 1862 there was frequently great difficulty in cases where one or both the ships in collision were foreign in determining whether the Municipal law limiting owners' liability was, or was not applicable. At the present day no such difficulty can arise. Whether the ships are both British or both foreign, or one British and one foreign, and whether the collision occurs in British waters or on the high seas, the limit of owners liability is the same, namely that fixed by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894."

It seems to me then that by the decisions of this Court and by the law administered in England in a like case a decree such as is asked in this case can be made. It was expressly decided in The Amalia, 1. Moo. P. C. N. S. 471, that a statute exacting such law is not a breach of International Law.

As regards the Law of China as administered in her Courts I gather that it is not for me to receive evidence of it, as if it were foreign law to be proved before me. I have therefore not read the affidavit of Mr. Ting filed on this point; but it is not suggested by the owners of the Woosung that they are any way desirous of answering that affidavit, nor do they suggest that there is any Chinese Statute or Decree dealing with this matter. I am satisfied that there is none, but I am far from being satisfied that there is no means whereby some form of limitation of liability can be obtained. It is stated by many writers that by the maritime law the shipowner's liability for collision is limited to the value of ship and freight and, says Marsden (7th Edn. on p. 170), this it is believed is the law in most if not all foreign countries at the present day. I do not doubt that under some such law as this the Courts of China would limit liability, realising as they most certainly would that the rest of the maritime nations also limit liability. And this is the only explanation that I can put upon the judgment of Sir H de Sausmarez in the Taining. And it must be remembered that a Chinese steamer would get the benefit of our law of limitation in our Courts in England. However, I do not think this matters. This Court administers the law of England, and it seems to me that upon principle and authority this motion must be dismissed and the action must proceed.

I should like to call attention to judgment of Dr. Lushington in The Wild Ranger. 32. L. J. P. M. and A. 42. Where he dealt with the question of International Reciprocity in relation to this very question of limitation, as it then was. It was there held that a foreign ship could not obtain in our Courts a decree of limitation of liability, even though she could obtain one in her own national courts. This was before the present state of our law under which British and foreign ships can equally obtain such a decree; and it was argued that the doctrine of International reciprocity demanded that under the circumstances a decree of limitation should be made in favor of the foreign ship found to blame.

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News Brevities

Mr. Edward H. Lockwood, for some time connected with the Canton Y. M. C. A. and later located with the National Committee as student secretary, will not for the present return to China. Mr. Lockwood has accepted a position in connection with the Friendly Relations Committee of the Y. M. C. A. with headquarters in New York City.

• • •

Olongapo, the American naval station in the Philippines, has been selected as the base for the American Asiatic fleet air service, according to word just received in Manila.

• • •

Ashes from one of the volcanoes in Southern Japan fell in Batanes, Philippines, last week, according to the Manila Times. At the same time a slight earthquake was felt at Baguio.

• • •

In memory of the late Woodrow Wilson the city Council of Baguio, the 'summer capital' and mountain resort near Manila, have renamed Kisad Road, Wilson Street.

• • •

Mr. E. A. McCreary, formerly manager of the Philippine National Bank at Iloilo, was a passenger for the United States on the President Grant, sailing yesterday.

• • •

Mr. Andy Anderson of the American Milk Products Company, sailed for Seattle on the President Grant yesterday for an extended vacation in the United States.

• • •

The Home Economics Department of the American Woman's Club will meet on Wednesday morning, March 12 at 10.30 in the club rooms. "Film Censorship" will be the subject of a paper by Mrs. C. L. Boynton and "Sights in Shanghai of Educational Value" is the title of Mrs. N. F. Allman's paper. It is hoped that any who are concerned in these subjects will consider themselves invited to this meeting, whether members of the club or not. This department is hoping to hear Mrs. Beatrice Hubbell Plummer in children's songs of her own composition for its April meeting.

• • •

Mr. F. J. Blom will read a paper on "Harbor Equipment and The Shanghai Harbor" before the Engineering Society of China at their next meeting on Tuesday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock at the Wintergarden Cafe (formerly Carlton) on Ningpo Road.

• • •

The March meeting of the Executive Committee of the American University Club will be held at the Union Club at 12:15 o'clock tomorrow.

• • •

Dr. Frank Rawlinson will lead a discussion on "Social Evils in Shanghai" at the Sunday Service League meeting in Martyr's Memorial Hall, 120 Szechuen Road at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

• • •

Mr. Robert C. Coudray is expected to arrive in Hankow in the near future to join the staff of the American Consulate there.

• • •

Mr. Howard Bucknell, Jr., who will succeed Mr. N. F. Allman as Junior American Assessor in the International Mixed Court, and Mrs. Bucknell, arrived yesterday from the South of the President Grant.

• • •

Bishop and Mrs. C. E. Locke, of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Manila, are in town on their way to America. They are leaving to-night for Peking where they will visit the camp of General Feng Yu Hsiang. While in Shanghai they are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Lacy.

• • •

Dr. M. R. Charles of the Methodist Episcopal Mission in Tunki, An., sailed yesterday on the President Grant for his furlough in America.

• • •

On Thursday morning about half past eight a Chinese woman over sixty years old, threw herself in front of a passing freight train at Chinkiang Her body was horribly mangled. Family trouble is supposed to have been the cause of her suicide.

• • •

Mr. David H. Lawson, who for the past three years has been advertising manager of the Manila Bulletin, and Mrs. Lawson, arrived on the President Grant. Mr. Lawson will enter business in Shanghai.

• • •

Mrs. Taggart, wife of Mr. J. H Taggart of the Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels Company, was a passenger on the President Grant sailing yesterday for Seattle.

• • •

Bishop Charles E. Locke returned to Shanghai from Manila on the President Grant.

• • •

Mr. Earl Townsend, General Manager in the Far East for the Admiral-Oriental Line, sailed on the President Grant for an extended stay in the United States on business. Mr. G. D. Happer was a passenger on the same vessel for Seattle.

• • •

The Woman's Auxiliary will meet at the home of Mrs. Walker, St. John's University, on Monday. Practical work will commence at 2 o'clock, and the regular business meeting at 4.

• • •

The following program was given at the delightful musical tea held at the Foreign Y. W. C. A. on Friday afternoon. Violin solos (a) Sarabande and Bourie by Partridge, (b) Serenade, by Lalo, Miss Wright; Songs (a) The Moon at the Full by Landon Ronald (b) I hear a thrush at eve by Cadman Mrs. Bowes-Smith; Song Cycle, A Shropshire Lad by Arthur Somerwell, Mr. N. G. Maitland; Piano Solo by Mr. O. M. Green; Songs, (a) An Old Garden by Hope Temple and (b) Little Fleur de lys, Easthope Martin, Mrs. Bowes-Smith; Violin Solo (a) Romance, by Scendson (b) Serenade, Pierne, Miss Wright.

• • •

Mrs. H. M. Spence, 541 Avenue Haig, who is holding the Mascot Stall in the Ministering Children's Bazaar on Saturday invites all who have josses, lucky beans or other fortune-swaying possessions to contribute them for this stall. Mrs. Pett, 1 A Honan Road, reminds all children anxious to help the Bazaar of her enormous Bran Pie, with a six-foot crust. Two cooks will deal out its mysterious contents and as every child will understand, it will take a great many articles to fill this tremendous pie. Hence contributions from all nurseries are requested.

• • •

Dame A. Anderson, the British Factory Inspector, left for North China yesterday to investigate the industrial conditions there. She was accompanied by several secretaries of the Y.W.C.A.

• • •

Mr. Harry Kingman, secretary of the Y.M.C.A. will speak on "World Peace" before the monthly meeting of the Shanghai Journalists' Club today at noon at the Yih Tsze Shang Restaurant, Foochow Road.

• • •

The Short Story Club will meet at 8:30 p.m. tomorrow at the home of Mr. and Mrs. V. G. Lyman, 162-A Bubbling Well Road. The evening will be devoted to the reading and discussing of fiction stories written by members.

• • •

Among passengers who sailed on the President Grant yesterday was Mr. Dewey Smith, formerly with the International Banking Corporation in Peking. Mr. Smith will pay a visit to his former home in Mississippi before returning to Shanghai in the late Summer.

• • •

Among passengers on board the President Grant, which sailed for Seattle yesterday, was Mrs. Pancho Villa, wife of 'the Filipino Flash,' who now holds the featherweight championship of the world. Villa, who is now fighting in the United States, is at present in New York and his wife will join him there.

• • •

Mrs. Chow Kwo-hsien, wife of the Chinese Consul-General in Manila, and three children, arrived in Shanghai on the President Grant and proceeded to Tientsin to visit her mother who is reported to be very ill.

• • •

Miss D. M. Logan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Logan, became the bride of Mr. John Bartholomew of Messrs. Holyoak, Massey & Company, and son of Mr. and Mrs. John Bartholomew of Glasgow, in a wedding at St. John's Cathedral in Hongkong on March 3.

• • •

The following forthcoming Hongkong weddings are announced: Mr. David John Purves of Jardine, Matheson & Co. to Miss Jean Andrewina Mal Forsyth of No. 4 Invenes Terrace, Kowloon Dock, Mr. Frederick Henry Foster, Principal Warder of the Lajchikok prison, to Miss Felicia Maria Albuquerque, of No. 40 Bridges Street.

• • •

The third annual meeting of the American Returned Students Club will be held at the clubhouse, Nanking Road, on Wednesday at 7 o'clock. Officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

• • •

The American Chamber of Commerce will hold its annual dinner and meeting at the American Club on Thursday, April 3, beginning at 8 p.m.

• • •

Mr. Leonard Everett, who has resigned as a member of the board of directors of the American Chamber of Commerce owing to his departure for America on business, will represent the local Chamber at the Eleventh National Foreign Trade Convention to be held in Boston on June 4, 5 and 6.

• • •

The official opening of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs will take place on March 17. A reception will be held at the bureau at 10.45 o'clock. The new premises are located at the end of Route Ghisi across the bridge, known as Feng-lin Bridge. At the same time, the Nantao Public Works will hold an opening ceremony for the Feng-lin Bridge.

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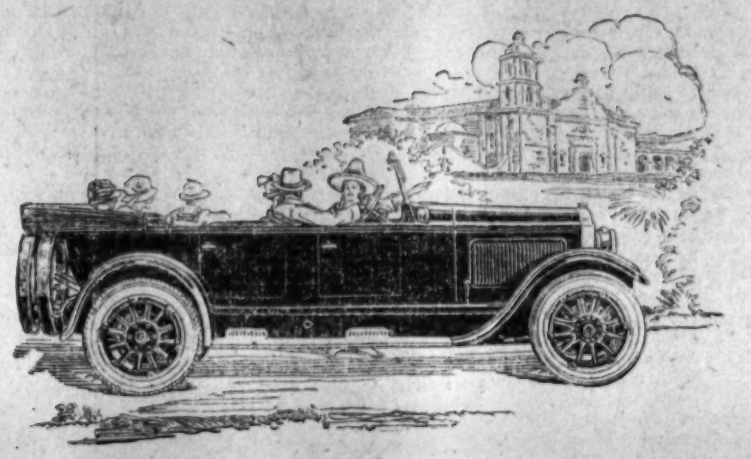

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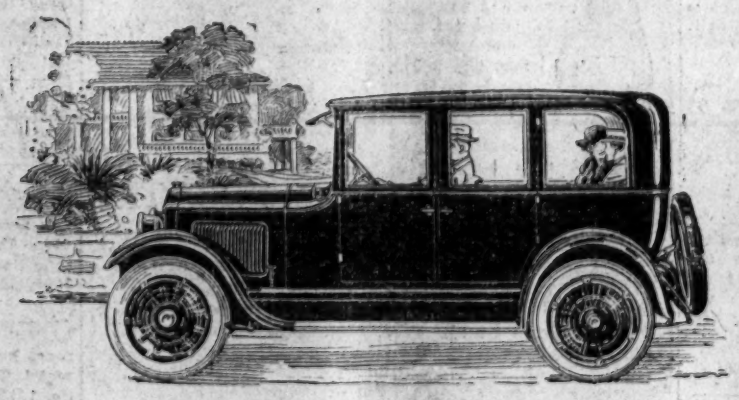

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Religion To-day

The Trend Of Current Thought And Discussion

Theological controversies appear to be epidemic in form. Years will go by with only sporadic cases reported, and then will come a peculiarly contagious outbreak, in which one denomination will catch the disease from its neighbor, and the papers daily report new cases discovered, until the public becomes excited and alarmed and people wonder what will become of religion.

If, however, your interest in the theological side of religion has extended over more than twenty years, you will probably discover a certain familiar note in the arguments. You will begin to wonder where you have heard all that before, and if you get out your church history you will discover that these same questions have been debated in much the same way for nearly two thousand years, and somehow or other both Church and religion have survived. So you can read the papers with less fear and more hope.

FOREFATHERS' EXCITEMENTS

"When we see our contemporaries proclaiming the impending downfall of our institutions," says Mr. William A. Robinson, in "The New Republic," "it should comfort us to remember that our forefathers were equally excited over similar phenomena. Progress is slow, and it may be debated whether it is not largely material, human nature remaining changeless and unchangeable." Such was apparently the opinion of the writer in "The Columbian Sentinel," when on August 14, 1799, he made the following predictions: "Men will be no more governed by reason a century hence than they were a century ago; fools and knaves will be as numerous in future as they have been in times past. The clergyman will preach, the lawyer will labor in ponderous folios for arguments to convince a judge who does not understand him, and plead for a cause which would be better determined by the turn of a cent."

HERESY IN 400 A. D.

If due allowance is made for differences in names and dates the controversies that raged around the year 400 A. D. read not unlike the stories of today. For example: "In Palestine Origen had a warm supporter in John, Bishop of Jerusalem, and in the two Latins Jerome and Rufinus, who were staying there. But when in A. D. 394 a couple of Westerns who happened to come there expressed their surprise, Jerome, anxious for his reputation for orthodoxy, was at once prepared to condemn the errors of Origen. Meanwhile the Scetic monks had called the attention of the old zealot Epiphanius to the Palestinian nursery of heresy. Immediately he made his way thither and took advantage of John's friendly invitation to occupy his pulpit by preaching a violent sermon against Origenism. John then preached against anthropomorphism. Epiphanius pronounced an anathema against that tendency, but desired John to do the same in regard to Origenism. When John refused, then Epiphanius withdrew from communion with John, and invaded John's episcopal rights by ordaining a presbyter over the Bethlehemite monks. Now sprang up a violent controversy, which Theophilus of Alexandria sought to allay. Jerome and Rufinus were reconciled at the altar in A. D. 396. The later soon returned to the West. He translated, omitting objectionable passenges, Origen's work, and was indiscreet enough to remark in the preface that even the orthodox Jerome was an admirer of Origen. Stirred up by his Roman friends, Jerome began with unmeasured violence a passionate polemic against Origenism and the friend of his youth. He produced at the same time a literal rendering, no longer extant, of the book Rufinus had translated. Rufinus replied with equal bitterness, and the passion displayed by both led to further causes of offense. The Roman Bishop, Siricius, took part with Rufinus, but his successor, Anastasius, summoned him to appear and answer for his opinions at Rome."

NO PUNISHMENT TOO CRUEL

All this is history, and there is this advantage in drawing a modern comparison—you can compare your own cause with either side you like. In one way that early age differed decidedly from our own. No punishment was too cruel for a heretic in those days. Any one on trial for heresy had something like this to contemplate: "Still more dreadful was the fate of the Abbot Maximus. For a whole year every effort imaginable was made, entreaties, promises, threats, imprisonment, hunger, in order to induce him to acknowledge the Typus, but all in vain. The Emperor then lost all patience. In a towering rage at the unparalleled obstinacy of the monk's resistance he doomed him, A. D. 662, to dreadful scourging, to have his tongue wrenched out and his hand hewn off, and to be sent into the wildest parts of Thrace, where he died a few weeks after his arrival at the age of eighty-two years." A few stories like that make heresy trials today seem tame and uninteresting.

There were those, too, in the old days who deprecated these controversies. "Even in the times of Athanasius a certain Rhetorius made his appearance with the assertion that all heretics had a right to their opinion, and Philastrius speaks of a sect in Egypt which set aside altogether the idea of heresy and placed the essence of orthodoxy in fidelity to convictions. The Gnosimachians were related to them in the depreciation of dogma, but went beyond them by wholly withdrawing themselves from the domain of dogmatics and occupying themselves exclusively with morals," an attitude of mind quite in keeping with the "Trend of Modern Thought," as shown in the quotations of last week's article. "These Gnosimachians (if we only had such names today!) maintained that since God requires of a Christian nothing more than a righteous life, all striving after theoretical knowledge is useless and fruitless."

A PARISH PARTY

It is already being freely predicted that religious issues will soon be relegated to the back pages of the daily press. There are even those who say that the only time that religion possesses news value is when there is a fight. So it is interesting that other and more positive aspects do not fail to command the attention of editors all over the country. Here is an editorial from "The Utica Press" which finds something the Church is doing that is not controversial and is altogether admirable: "Since Mr. Bryan announced last spring that Darwin is all wrong, the various controversies as to particular creeds or interpretations of the Scriptures seemingly have taken on new life. Many of the arguers overlook the fact, however, that the run of people are not so much interested in these theological theories as their several exponents may be. The people generally respect the Church and would welcome a chance to have it as a more vital factor in their daily lives. One way to accomplish that result has been attracting attention since the success of St. George's 'parish party,' in New York City. This old church, in a crowded section down town, roped off the streets, secured a couple of bands and invited all the neighborhood, to dance and enjoy themselves. Its rector sees no conflict between religion and a good time, nothing impious in innocent enjoyment. The meeting was not an excuse for psalms or prayers. It was frankly human, friendly and pleasurable. It was therefore practical, and essentially religious. More of that doctrine and less debate about details will help the Church."

The rector of St. George's has not been silent in the present debate, but it is safe to predict that what he did for his community in giving his party last spring will be remembered long after his theological views are forgotten. Some idea of the impression that such a simple appeal to the friendly and joyful side of human nature made upon the country may be gathered from the fact that this "block party" received most favorable editorial comment from "The New York Tribune," "The World," "The Times," "The New York Evening Mail," "The Evening Telegram," "The Evening Post" and "The New York American," and outside of the city received extended notice in the daily press of Utica, Rochester, Albany, Buffalo, Worcester, Concord, N. H.; Cleveland, Syracuse, Burlington, Vt.; New London, Hartford, Bridgeport, New Haven, Providence, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Springfield, Troy and undoubtedly others further afield, an imposing list. In addition there were articles filled with praise in many of the religious weeklies of many denominations, proving, if there be need, that in this expression of Christian spirit there is nothing sectarian, and that this form of dancing in connection with the Church called forth no note of censure.

SPIRITUALITY AND PLAY

Here is what The Tribune said, in part, editorially on that occasion: "Such a fifth is a reaction from the extremes, both of asceticism and of blue laws. It is nothing novel in the history of Christianity, which in its most vigorous eras, in the Middle Ages, for example, matched its intense spirituality by a wealth of play and common joyousness. The fete days of Brittany, with their outdoor processions, their color and song, are a long way from Stuyvesant Square, yet there is surely a fundamental kinship in this taking of religion out under the open sky to be, as it should be, the heart of all living things."

"The Christian Herald" urges other churches to follow this example. "Why may not your church have a church party night, brother? Just an outdoor party. No fair to sell for profit things that do not profit, no amusements that do not amuse. To suffuse the light of the Light of the World over the dark and dingy street and the glow of His love over dull hearts. Try it, brother. The multitude in Jesus' time loved Him. It will love His Church if it loves the multitude."

Instead of thinking of religion in terms of controversy and heresy trials, think of all that is being done in countless communities, large and small, throughout the country to make life more beautiful and joyous; think of the Christmas dinners of the Salvation Army, of the children singing their Christmas carols around the Christmas tree, of the ministry of thousands of devoted clergymen to the poor, the sick and the sorrowing, and you will realize that religion has found a place in peoples' hearts from which it cannot easily be dislodged.

OLD BILL'S
Adventures in America
by Bruce Bairnsfather.

Songs And Their Singers

AMERICA is the central factory and headquarters for ninety percent of all popular songs retailed to the English speaking races. The Music Halls in England release American songs and tunes at a docile public in a never-ending stream. The reason for this I have often tried to seek. Our English soldiers used to march to those terrible trenches and battles in the Great War singing American vaudeville songs. The English public eagerly awaits any new phase of music emanating from America.

We have vast millions of people who fondly sing about Arizona, Virginia, Tennessee, and any other delectable spot mentioned in the songs. What I have particularly noticed is that the most prominent and never-failing ingredient in these works is the desire on the part of the singer to "go back." He always wants to "go back" with a sort of sorrowful joy to Texas, Colorado, Carolina or Kentucky. I'm sure he wants to "go back" to any State that will rhyme nicely with the other words in his song.

The American Music Hall song writer must, I should say, work very largely with the aid of an Atlas.

He gets it and scans it carefully. He looks at all the States lying between California and Maryland and wonders which one he can go back to in the next song.

"I want to go to Idaho" and

"Nothing could be finer, than be back in Carolina."

They've worked through nearly every State this way, and I think they are going to be hard pressed to "go back" much more on the North American Continent.

South America will probably be tackled next.

"I don't know if I'm silly,

"But I'm going back to Chili."

You see, there is scope there.

In the United States there is very little left. I have an Atlas before me, and it strikes me one might still "go back" to Nebraska, and that would be nice.

"I hardly like to ask her,

"But I wish she'd go back to Nebraska."

If all the folks that sing these songs in England were taken literally they would block up all the quotas and make the fortunes of the trans-atlantic shipping.

I have heard factory girls who have never left Manchester expressing the desire for their old Kentucky home or a journey to Tennessee.

Of course, in the Great War, as one was walking firmly along a road toward a scheduled massacre, it was only natural to "want to go to Idaho."

I've sat in a mud hole in the center of one of those international firework displays and "wished I was in Dixie."

America leads in the song business. It has a better map. Nobody in England wants to "go back" to Manchester, Birmingham or Glasgow, or any of our big centers.

I want to go to dear old Idaho.
Carolina
Kentucky
Texas
Wyoming
the shipping people were slow in not having salesman in the trenches there would have been a full quota to Idaho many time

Greenleaf Sets New Record In Pocket Billiards

Ralph Greenleaf of Philadelphia, world's champion pocket billiard player and leader in the national pocket billiard tournament, broke the world's record for high run in pocket billiard championship competition at Rochester N. Y. when he surpassed his old run of 100 balls, by running 101 balls for game. He also equaled the low inning records for the league play of this season held by Rudolph of New York when he made his run in the fourth inning. He had scratched on his second trip to the table and this gave him the opportunity for passing his old mark. He defeated former Champion Jerome Keogh of Rochester, 100 to 16.

Two Are Killed In Bombay Mill Strike

(Reuter's Service)

Bombay, March 7.—A collision between the mill strikers and the police today resulted in two strikers being killed and one seriously wounded. There was some looting. The military were called out, but the situation is well in hand.

PEERLESS INCANDESCENT KEROSENE LANTERNS

Table Lamps, Hanging and Wall Lamps, windproof, economical, safe, give 300 candle-power, consume 95% air, 5% kerosene, thus being the most economical Light in existence. Ideal for Mission Stations, House Boats, and for cutting electric bills right at home.

Table Lamp $9. Lantern $7

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

17, Nanking Road

USED CARS

FOR SALE. Buick 4-cylinder touring 1923 model, always owner driven, in perfect condition. Reason for sale: owner leaving. Apply to Box 1059, THE CHINA PRESS. 66143 M 12

FOR SALE, just imported limousine car from France. A1 upholstery. Owner must leave soon. Apply to Box 1090, THE CHINA PRESS. 10083 M 30

CAR for sale, Berliet Landaulette Tls. 500. Apply to Box 1086, THE CHINA PRESS. 10084 M 30

FOR SALE. Chevrolet limousine motor car, new a few months ago, $1,500. Trial by appointment. Write Box No. 783, Chinese Post Office, Shanghai. 66094 M. 9

FOR SALE: Limousine Pachard, beautiful upholstery, special body. Owner leaving Shanghai. Apply to Box No. 1056, THE CHINA PRESS. 10074 M 30

FOR SALE, 8-cylinder Scripp-Booth, perfectly new and guaranteed. Apply to Box No. 1028, THE CHINA PRESS. 10061 M. 7

FOR SALE: 4-cylinder Berliet Landaulette, Tls. 400. Good working order. Apply to Box No. 1018, THE CHINA PRESS. 10043 M 7

SHOPS TO LET

SHOP near Nanking Road, three big show windows. Rent Tls. 275. Fittings taken over. Apply to Box 1093, THE CHINA PRESS. 66134 M 15

FOR RENT. Excellent shop space, 1200 to 2500 square feet, on Nanking Road. For terms and other particulars apply to Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222. No. 40

NOS. 14 and 47 corner Boone and Seward Roads. Further particulars, apply Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road, Telephone C. 1119. 66106 M. 14

TO LET, shop in magnificent corner position. Best part Nanking Road. Available immediately. Area 875 square feet. Apply to Box 957, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 251

TO LET, Corner Shop on Nanking Rd. in one of best locations in Shanghai. About 1,400 Square Feet. Apply to Box 922 THE CHINA PRESS. T. F 246

LARGE SHOP, best part Nanking Road, may be available by end of year. Lessors prepared to discuss terms with prospective tenants. Apply to Box No. 980, THE CHINA PRESS. 10004 M 9

SHOP, close to Nanking Road, expected to be let by end of year. Rental moderate. Apply to Box No. 1001, THE CHINA PRESS. 10026 M 14

GROUND floor space to let, suitable for Barber Shop, rental Tls. 225. Very near Nanking Road and Bund. Apply to Box No. 1005, THE CHINA PRESS 10030 M 31

LARGE SHOP on Nanking Road, near Bund, available this fall, rental Tls. 750. Apply to Box No. 1007, THE CHINA PRESS. 10032 M 31

LOST AND FOUND

LOST, GERMAN police dog, male. Apply 60C Range Road. Reward. 66142 M 11

LOST on the 4th instant down the North Szechuen Road Extension, white & liver setter, answers to the name of Dick. Will finder please return to F. Carneiro, c/o H. & S. B. C., Shanghai. Reward if necessary. 66107 M. 9

LAND FOR SALE

FOR SALE, 10 mow of land for sale, North Szechuen Road Extension, near Public School. Apply to Box No. 1030, THE CHINA PRESS. 10063 M 7

FOR SALE, 300 mow of land, on Northern edge of Shanghai, and a little west of Klangwan, high and level. Price Taels 430 per mow. Apply 178 N. Szechuen Road. Phone N. 2233. 65830

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET No. 63 Yu Yuen Road, 5 rooms, 2 Bath rooms. Immediate occupation. Furniture and fixtures may be taken over. Apply China Realty Company, Ltd., Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building, Telephone C. 865. T. F. 254

TO LET No. 433 Avenue Joffre 9 rooms, 4 Bath rooms, Garden, Garage, Hot-house, Central Heating, Enclosed Verandahs. Immediate occupation. Apply China Realty Company, Ltd., Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building, Telephone C. 865. T. F. 255

TO LET Large residence in Western District close to tram line, with 3 living rooms, 6 bed rooms and 4 bath rooms; suitable for large family or Boarding house. Immediate occupation. For further particulars apply to the China Realty Company, Ltd., Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building, Telephone C. 865. T. F. 256

TO LET, house containing two bedrooms, two bathrooms, parlor, dining room, large attic room, garage, kitchen and servants' quarters. Rent Tls. 80.00. Apply No. 2 Tracy Terrace, Route des Soeurs. 66027

TO LET. Five roomed house, 71 Avenue Dubail. Rent Tls. 100. Garage. Tls. 10. optional. Address Box 116, THE CHINA PRESS. 66062 M 12

NO. 24c, Tongshan Road, six roomed house, with bathrooms, hot and cold water, etc. Apply Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1119. 66105 M. 14

NOS. 13 and 35 Route Amiral Courbet, four rooms and two attic rooms, modern bathrooms, hot and cold water. Apply Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road, Telephone C. 1119. 66104 M. 14

TO LET. Unfurnished or furnished semi-detached house in Edinburgh Road. Garage, garden. Modern sanitation. Apply to Box 1075, THE CHINA PRESS. 66097 M. 9

FOR RENT. From March 15, furnished residence on Rue Lafayette, six main rooms with usual servants quarters, etc., garage, modern sanitation, two bath rooms. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222. No. 38

FURNISHED residence 549 Avenue Foch to let for seven months from May 1st. Rent Tls. 180 per month, three bedrooms and bathrooms, three sitting rooms, garage, etc. For particulars apply to the Engineer, Shanghai Gas Company. T. F. 237

TO LET, from April 1st, furnished or unfurnished, seven roomed foreign residence. Modern sanitation and conveniences, with garage and garden, on Klangwan Road. Apply to Asia Realty Co. 15 Nanking Road, Tel. Central 8222, No. 32

FOR RENT. From March 15th, fine large foreign residence on 2½ mow of land on Scott Road, eight main rooms, four attic rooms, three small rooms, four bathrooms, six servants' rooms, kitchen, pantries, laundry, etc. Modern sanitation, hot and cold water. Large garage, porter house. Oak finish and panelings. Apply to Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Tel. Central 8222. No. 25

TO BE LET, soon, a few terrace houses North Szechuen Road, rental about Tls. 45.00 per month. No key money. Apply to Box 994, THE CHINA PRESS. 10019 M 9

NO. 44 Wonglo Road, seven roomed house. Further particulars, apply Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road, Telephone C. 1119. 66103 M. 14

HOUSE to let, best residential district French-town, furnished or otherwise. Very moderate rental. Apply to Box No. 1006, THE CHINA PRESS. 10031 M 31

TO LET. Unfurnished house of six rooms at 160 Route Mayen. All modern conveniences including heating system. Rent Tls. 150 per month. Fittings optional. Address Box No. 1058, THE CHINA PRESS. 66056 M 11

FOR RENT. Early in April, in Renvenue Terrace, on Connaught Road, new six roomed residence, modern appointments, garage, garden, two bathrooms tiled, also tiled kitchen and pantry, oak floors, servants' quarters. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road. Tel. Central 8222. T. F. 37

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to rent immediately 4 detached 4-5 roomed house with garden and garage in French Town, would like to take over furniture. Write to Box 1081 THE CHINA PRESS. 66131 M 11

HOUSES FOR SALE

TSINGTAU, excellent modern house for sale. Apply to Box 1083, THE CHINA PRESS. 10081 M 30

56 Route Ghisi, newly constructed residence, three living and five bedrooms, modern in every way. Large lawn, hot house garage, area nearly four mow. Price Tls. 36,000. Apply to The China Realty Company, Limited, Hongkong, and Shanghai Bank Bldg. T. F. 228

34 Seymour Road, situated in the best and most convenient part of the residential district, a substantially built house, three living rooms, six bedrooms and four bathrooms. A real bargain at Tls. 30,000. For further particulars, apply to The China Realty Company, Limited, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Bldg. T. F. 229

FOR SALE: A modern well-appointed six roomed Residence in the Great Western Road, with Tennis Lawn, Conservatory, Vegetable Garden and Garage, area about 2½ mow. A fine opportunity to secure a first class property in the coming Residential District at a reasonable figure. For further particulars apply to the China Realty Company, Ltd., Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Bldg. Telephone 865. T. F. 251

EDUCATIONAL

LADY desires lessons, English grammar, spelling, geography, arithmetic, one hour, twice weekly, lady teacher, state terms. Apply to Box 1096, THE CHINA PRESS. 66138 M 12

YOUNG RUSSIAN lady gives lessons in Russian. Apply to Box 1102, THE CHINA PRESS. 66154 M 9

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House Coal, specially suitable for Fire Places .....M. $17.00
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SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED POSITION as comprador by a trustworthy experienced Chinese. Please apply to Box 1098, THE CHINA PRESS.
66140 M 11

DEUTSCHER, 27 Jahre alt, mit Erfahrungen in Imp. und Exp., sucht Dauerstellung. Offerten erbeten unter Box 1095, THE CHINA PRESS.
66136 M 15

COMPETENT stenographer, Engineering and Commercial experience, requires permanent or temporary position. Apply to Box 1101, THE CHINA PRESS.
66152 M 11

EFFICIENT typist desires position, knowledge of bookkeeping and filing. Please apply to Box 121, THE CHINA PRESS.
66133 M 11

ENGLISH journalist seeks position, many years' experience, verbatim reporter. Best reference. Apply to Box 1084, THE CHINA PRESS.
10082 M 30

POSITION wanted. Engineer well acquainted in all kinds of machinery will accept very small salary, seeks immediate position. Apply to Box 1088, THE CHINA PRESS.
10036 M 30

26 years office experience, assistant seeks position. A.1. references. Will accept moderate pay to start. Apply to Box No. 1010, THE CHINA PRESS.
10035 M 6

ELDERLY Britisher, retired captain, seeks position of trust in a capacity of inspector, overseer, works superintendant. Excellent references. Apply to Box No. 1018, THE CHINA PRESS.
10038 M 6

ASSISTANT with 18 years office experience, British, seeks employment in any capacity. Willing start very moderate salary. Apply to Box No. 1024, THE CHINA PRESS.
10057 M. 7

FOREIGNER, godown man, honest, many years experience, seeks position. Willing accept $75, a month. Apply to Box No. 1025, THE CHINA PRESS.
10058 M. 7

ELDERLY man, married, seeks position as office or works assistant, honest, reliable, hard-working. Good reference. Apply to Box No. 1026, THE CHINA PRESS.
10059 M. 7

ACCOUNTANT, foreigner, very qualified and experienced, at present employed, looks to better his position. Salary Tls. 300. Apply to Box No. 1027. THE CHINA PRESS.
10060 M. 7

SITUATION WANTED Young girl, competent stenographer, seeks position, hard worker and is willing to accept very small salary. Apply to Box No. 1032, THE CHINA PRESS.
10065 M 6

OFFICE Assistant, many years conversant China Trade, first-class references, British nationality, seeks position. Moderate salary. Apply to Box No. 1009, THE CHINA PRESS.
10034 M 6

BRITISHER, aged 35, 15 years experience, imports, coding, accounting and general office work, seeks position, moderate salary. Apply to Box No. 1011, THE CHINA PRESS.
10036 M 6

BRITISHER seeks position as private secretary, fluent correspondent, has knowledge of French, and could act in several capacities. Best of references. Apply to Box No. 1012, THE CHINA PRESS.
10037 M 6

ADVERTISER, Britisher, has half his day free for employment in any capacity of trust. Please apply to Box No. 1014, THE CHINA PRESS.
10039 M 6

CHINESE Assistant, 15 years experience, accounts and property, seeks position. Salary $150 per month. Apply to Box No. 1016, THE CHINA PRESS.
10041 M 6

YOUNG man, intelligent, British nationality, experienced in insurance work, seeks employment at reasonable pay. Apply to Box No. 1017, THE CHINA PRESS.
10042 M 6

Youth, aged 24, well educated, has had office experience, wants position. Very moderate salary. Apply to Box No. 1023, THE CHINA PRESS.
10056 M 7

SITUATIONS WANTED

FOREIGN accountant bookkeeper, at present employed, desires a change of position. Good all round experience in import, export, shipping and insurance. Speaks the local dialect. Best of references. Terms moderate but prospect essential. Apply to Box 123, THE CHINA PRESS.
66146

IF YOU WANT private secretary, office assistant, sales representative, interpreter or translator, language teacher etc., please write to Box 124, THE CHINA PRESS.
6614?

AN EDUCATED Russian lady desiers position as housekeeper. Can sew. Willing to nurse. No objection to outport. Apply to Box 125, THE CHINA PRESS.
66150 M 12

WHEN you are in need of office clerks, typists, etc., etc., ring up C. 5200 or write to Employment Dept., Chinese Y. M. C. A. 120 Szechuen Road.
T. F. 66

HIGHLY educated Chinese, proficient in English and Chinese, capable and intelligent, with all round business experience and good connection, is seeking for part-time job. Apply to Box 118, THE CHINA PRESS.
66098

ABLE and experienced British gentleman, chartered accountant, who has had many years' experience in first class home firms, is open for engagement here with house of good standing. Best reference. Apply to Box 1087, THE CHINA PRESS.
10085 M 30

A COMMERCIAL college educated man with seven years' import and export business experience in Foochow. Seeks manager position. Also willing to act as agency for a business corporation. Please write to Foo Yen Firm, Teng Street, Foochow.
66119 M 15

POSITION wanted by an American, with experience in office management, general clerical work, import and export business and in railroad work. Apply to Box 968, THE CHINA PRESS.
10052 M 7

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED. A good jazz band for Tsingtao from mid-June till mid-September. Give full particulars to Box 1069, THE CHINA PRESS.
66086 M 14

ADVERTISING canvasser required for special work. Must be well educated and of pleasing personality. No salary, commission only. Apply, with full particulars, to Box 974, THE CHINA PRESS.
10050 M 7

YOUNG lady, American or British, with newspaper experience, required for special advertising work. Salary and commission and good prospects for the right party. Apply, stating qualifications, to Box 975, THE CHINA PRESS.
10051 M 7

WANTED good shorthand-typist, part or whole time. Apply to Box 991, THE CHINA PRESS.
10016 M 11

WANTED, first-class chauffeur. Must be honest and experienced. Wages $40 per month. Can anyone please recommend? Apply to Box No. 1019, THE CHINA PRESS.
10044 M 7

PROFESSIONAL

MADAME DE BROOTEN orthopedist, specialist in medical and surgical massage. Scrumtherapy, treatment with radio (violet rays) face massage and manicuring. From 10 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Hotel Parisien, Room 38.
66149

MME. Helen Voronoff, Manicurist. Hours: 10 a.m. to 12 and 2 to 7 p.m. 25 Avenue Edward VII. Room 106, Ben Building. Tel. C. 6794.
65385 M 11

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to let. On the 2nd and 3rd floors of No 7 The Bund. Also at No. 7a the premises immediately behind No. 7 Apply to The Commercial Bank of China.
T. F. 188

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

FOR RENT. Office space. Best location on Nanking Road, near Bund, ground floor. For terms and particulars apply to Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222.
No. 39

MODERN OFFICES to be let, separately or all in one suite. Jinkee Road. One office 19 feet x 24. One office 20 feet x 14. Three small offices 10 x 10 ft. each. Rent moderate, which includes heat, light and water. Apply to Box 114, THE CHINA PRESS.
66065 M 9

OFFICES suitable for persons conducting a business that requires a central and safe building available at moderate rental. Apply to Box 993, THE CHINA PRESS.
10018 M 9

OFFICES on 5th floor modern building, good location. Two rooms Tls. 100. Available shortly. Apply to Box No. 999, THE CHINA PRESS.
10024 M 14

OFFICE ROOM to let on 1st floor Nanking Road; very moderate rental. Apply to Box No. 1000, THE CHINA PRESS.
10025 M 14

GROUND Floor Space to let, Kiukiang Road, suitable for shops or banks. Apply to Box No. 1003, THE CHINA PRESS.
10028 M 15

GROUND Floor Space, Kiukiang Road, suitable for large Bank, available shortly in part or whole. Apply to Box No. 1008, THE CHINA PRESS.
10033 M 31

LARGE suite of offices to be let, modern building, July/August, very suitable business quarter. Apply to Box No. 977, THE CHINA PRESS.
10,001 M 9

TO LET. Ground floor offices and godown on Szechuen Road. Rental reasonable. Apply to Box No. 979, THE CHINA PRESS.
10003 M 9

OFFICES, first floor modern building, corner of two important thoroughfares, available immediately. Suitable especially for doctors, lawyers. Apply Box 981, THE CHINA PRESS.
10005 M 9

OFFICE suitable for merchants of precious stones, being in first-class concrete modern building, very near Nanking Road and Bund. Apply to Box 982, THE CHINA PRESS.
10006 M 9

OFFICES on first floor, splendidly situated, Central district. Available at once. Apply to Box 983, THE CHINA PRESS.
10007 M 9

LARGE ROOMS to let on second floor, facing Nanking Road, Rental Tls. 65, free of taxes. Apply to Box No. 984, THE CHINA PRESS.
10008 M 9

LARGE OFFICE, Rental Tls. 350. Very attractive business location, available forthwith. Apply to Box No. 985, THE CHINA PRESS.
10009 M 12

WHOLE building, except ground floor, to be let in August at moderate rental, situation near Bund and principal Banks. Apply to Box No. 987, THE CHINA PRESS.
10011 M 12

TO LET, one big office room @ Tls. 50 per month, tax included 1st floor of 51B Kiangse Road. Apply to the city Bank of Shanghai, Ltd.
T. F. 224

OFFICES. Three nice ground floor offices, central district, steam-heated, single office or suite of two or three rooms. Apply Asia Realty Co., 15 Nanking Road Telephone Central 8222.
No. 30

ROOMS, living or office. Furnished or otherwise. Central district. Apply to Box 1139, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F. 231

HOUSES WANTED TO BUY

WANTED to purchase a residence in French Town or Western District, with not less than three mow of land, garage and moderate sanitation preferred. Apply to Box 1105, THE CHINA PRESS.
66159 M 11

APARTMENTS TO LET

TO LET, one well furnished or unfurnished flat of two rooms, with large veranda, bathroom etc. All conveniences. Nicely located. Apply 20 Medhurst Road.
66160 M 12

FOR RENT, Western district, 2 Tsongchow Road, next to Burlington Hotel, furnished or unfurnished flat of three rooms with all modern conveniences.
66124 M 9

ROOM in modern building, best part of city, to let. Moderate rent Apply to Box 1004, THE CHINA PRESS.
10029 M 15

TO LET. Newly painted flats or rooms, with bathrooms attached, furnished or unfurnished. Rental including lights, water, taxes etc. Further particulars apply 6 Ward Road.
66115 M 11

TO LET, in Bubbling Well Road, two large and two small rooms with bath, garage, could be rented separately. Meals optional. Apply to Box 1076, THE CHINA PRESS.
10079 M. 10

FURNISHED FLAT of two rooms, with bath and kitchen, in Western District. Modern conveniences Quiet family. $.95, including light and taxes. Apply to Box No. 1065. THE CHINA PRESS
10077 M 30

AN ELEGANTLY furnished flat on Avenue du Roi Albert, with bath and separate kitchen, can be had with or without meals. Cheap rates for quiet person. Apply to Box No. 1066, THE CHINA PRESS.
10078 M 30

TO LET. On Bubbling Well Road, in private family, a flat of three large well furnished rooms with two bathrooms, tennis court and garage, suitable for two or three bachelors. Available April 1st. Apply Box No. 1055. THE CHINA PRESS
10073 M 30

TO LET, Modern apartment at 392 Route Ferguson. Central heating and flush toilets. Apply to The Continental Corporation of China 136 Szechuen Road. Tel. 7211-2.
66013 M 9

MODERN flat to let. Central district, immediate occupation, suitable for doctor or lawyer. Rental Tls. 200. Apply to Box 996, THE CHINA PRESS.
10021 M 9

FLAT or offices, whole of 2nd floor, near Szechuen Road and Nanking Road. Very moderate rental. Apply to Box 997, THE CHINA PRESS.
10022 M 9

FLAT to be let 1st September, very centrally situated. Modern building. Tls. 215. Apply to Box No. 998, THE CHINA PRESS.
10023 M 14

LARGE flat to let in whole or by rooms, situated near Bund and Nanking Road, immediate occupation. Apply to Box No. 986, THE CHINA PRESS.
10010 M 12

FLAT to be let in September. Modern Building. Rental Tls. 200. Located in best quarter of the city. Apply to Box 978, THE CHINA PRESS.
10002 M 9

FLAT to be let in six months, very good location, modern Building. Rental Tls. 175. Apply to Box 988, THE CHINA PRESS.
10012 M 12

FLAT to let, Central location, near Nanking Road. Apply to Box 989, THE CHINA PRESS.
10013 M 11

FLAT to let as a whole or by rooms, furnished or otherwise. Apply to Box 990, THE CHINA PRESS.
10014 M 11

96 Avenue du Roi Albert. Flats and/or rooms, fully furnished, with or without board. $90, with board for one. West 4071.
10015 M 11

FLAT to be let, 4 Ezra Road, 3rd floor, occupation 1st March. Apply to Box 794, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F. 240

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by British couple (no family) a furnished flat or small house, with dining room, bed room, bath room, kitchen and servants' quarters. Central or Western district preferred. Send full particulars to Box No. 1094, THE CHINA PRESS.
66136 M 12

WANTED by old gentleman, unfurnished roomy attic or small flat Wayside District. State terms to Box No. 1072, THE CHINA PRESS.
66039

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT from early May on a three years' lease desirable newly furnished residence on Kinnear Road, seven rooms, three bathrooms, modern conveniences, servants' quarters, large garden, garage and stables. Furniture and fixtures to be taken over. Apply to Box 1073, THE CHINA PRESS.
66029 M 11

TO LET. Five roomed house, Rue Lafayette. Modern bath and conveniences. Central heating, garden. Rent Tls. 115. No furniture taken over. Address Box 1097, THE CHINA PRESS.
66139 M 12

COSY DETACHED foreign house for rent from April 1st, next to Hongkew Park, contains six rooms, three bathrooms, servants' quarters, small lawn garden, garage, fixtures included in moderate rental, furniture to be taken over, telephone North 2715 or Apply to Box 1106, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LEASE. Furnished semi-foreign house. Three rooms, bath and kitchen. French Concession. Reasonable terms. Write or call Sunday or evenings, 9 Route des Soeurs, corner Avenue Foch.
66144

TO LET, furnished, six months, May-October inclusive, desirable six roomed house with kitchen quarters etc., garage and garden, South-east exposure, cool, 386 Avenue Foch. Telephone West 2942. Moderate rent. Apply to Box 122, THE CHINA PRESS.
66145 M 12

TO LET, from 1st April or sooner, semi-detached residence No. 496A Rue Lafayette, six rooms, two bathrooms, garage, servants' quarters and all modern conveniences. If desired furniture and fittings, practically new, can be taken over at a reasonable price. Apply at the premises or Tel. West 2101.
66125 M 9

NEW HOUSE, to let, 60 Jessfield Road, 15 rooms, 4 servants' quarters, and one garage. For particulars apply to Box No. 1080, THE CHINA PRESS.
66130 M 11

TSINGTAU house to let for summer or whole year. Excellent location close to the Bund. Modern, central heating, nicely furnished, one of the finest in the town. Rent $600 a month for not less than 3½ months. Apply to Box 1032, THE CHINA PRESS.
10080 M 30

TO LET, well furnished comfortable house in Western District, from 12 to 15 months from about June 15 next. Servants and motor car may be taken over. Apply to Box 1079, THE CHINA PRESS.
66123 M 14

FOR RENT. From April 15th for from six to twelve months. Fine large residence on estate of thirteen mow. Excellent location on Avenue Joffre, ten main rooms, ample service rooms, bathrooms, modern sanitary arrangements, sleeping porch, three garages, three tennis courts, vegetable and flower gardens, greenhouse; admirably furnished and with servant staff complete. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Telephone Central 8222.
No. 41

CORNER MacGregor & Baikal Roads, new four roomed house with two attic rooms, two bathrooms, hot and cold water and usual servants' quarters etc., Rent Tls. 65.00. Apply Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1119.
66099 M. 14

SEMI-FOREIGN houses, Pao Shan Road. Rent Tls. 35. Apply Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road, Telephone C. 1119.
66100 M. 14

NO. 9 Ward Road, seven roomed house. Rent Tls. 75. Apply Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road, Telephone C. 1119.
66101 M. 14

NO. 5 Boundary Terrace, off Hannen Road, five rooms, rent Tls. 70. Apply Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road, Telephone C. 1119.
66102 M. 14

TO BE LET, commencing first April, North Szechuen Road near Park and tramways), house suitable Japanese tenement Tls. 40-45. Apply to Box 995, THE CHINA PRESS.
10020 M 9

SMALL and large housed with all modern conveniences, garage, near tram. Apply to Shanghai Estate Co., Inc., 41 Rue du Consulat.
T. F. 238

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

Connaught House
8 and 9 Quinsan Gardens
BOARD—RESIDENCE.

14 and 15 Quinsan Gardens
TO LET, with full board, large and small rooms, with bathrooms and verandahs attached. Telephone North 482.

BOSTONIA
16 Carter Road
Phone West 883
March 1st, one small room and one large one, each with private bath.

ROOMS TO LET. Bed sitting room, nicely furnished, in private family, with balcony and bath. With or without board. Apply 42 Seymour Road. Phone West 4273.
66137 M 9

EIGHTEEN Qdinsan Gardens Finbtance Saturday's menu listens acmething like this: Tiffin—Beef tea, grilled salmon cutlets, steak and kidney pudding (Union Jack), boiled potatoes, cold slaw, ambrosia pudding, fruit, nuts, coffee. Dinner—Onion soup (au gratin), roast pork, sweet potatoes, Boston baked beans, beetroot salad old fashioned, custard, trimmings and coffee. Any wonder they rave 'bout my chow! "Elmont."

CENTRAL, in private family, one well furnished room, lift service. All commodities, No. 134 Szechuen Road, corner Hongkong Road, 3rd floor.
66161 M 9

PHONE WEST 4073. Suite of two large, well-furnished rooms, bath-room attached. South veranda of two bed sitting rooms, suitable for married couple, two young ladies or two bachelors. Excellent food and attendance, quiet locality, tennis court.
66063 M 13

ROOM FOR RENT, to couple. Beautifully furnished room with bath. In private American family. Western District. Apply to Box 1100, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F. 237

HOLLYWOOD. 301 Avenue Joffre, one double, one single room, each with bath and veranda. Excellent food. Phone West 2437.
66148

ROOM AND BOARD, from April 1st, new house, new furnishings with modern bath, private family, tiffin car. French Town. Apply to Box 119, THE CHINA PRESS.
66127 M 11

NEAR French Park, two nice rooms, facing South, both with separate and modern bath, can be let separate or together. First class service and French cooking. Quiet surroundings and near tram; garage. Just now vacant, special term for long period. 127 Route Vallon.
66114 M 9

TO LET. Well furnished bed-sitting room, private bathroom, kitchenette, closed in verandah, 312 Avenue Joffre. Telephone West 2855.
66035

OFF SEYMOUR ROAD, well furnished rooms with bath. With board, $90 per month. Apply to Box No. 1064, THE CHINA PRESS.
10076 M 30

EIGHTEEN QUINSAN GARDENS Single and double rooms, private baths (geyser) throughout. Best food in Shanghai. Real American home cooking. Telephone.
66043

CENTRAL. To let, large room, suitable for one or two. Excellent board, hot and cold water etc, 103 Szechuen Road, lift to 3rd floor.
65988 M 9

FURNISHED rooms to let, with bath, free light, taxes; Tls. 45-65, located close to Nanking Road and Bund. Board may be had by arrangement, with dining-room close by, at $50.00 a month. Apply to Box No. 976, THE CHINA PRESS.
10,000 M 9

TO LET, one furnished room and bath. Quinsan Road. $50. Apply to Box 992, THE CHINA PRESS.
10017 M 11

A101, Avenue Road, near Gordon Road. New private boarding house, well furnished double and single rooms, with private bath room, excellent food and service. Phone W. 2056.
65913

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED

MARRIED COUPLE with daughter, quiet habits, desire two rooms or one large room with board. Western District or French Town preferable, garage and attached bath necessary. Private house with garden preferred. Address Salon Bella, 20 Broadway, or telephone North 3657.
66108

EXCHANGE AND MART

ALSATIAN MALE PUPS for sale. By "Duke of Lario" and "Diana of Lario," pedigree prize winners. Apply by letter or phone (West 559) for appointment to B. A. Panfili, 40 Kinnear Road.
66096 M 11

HARLEY DAVIDSON motor cycle for sale. Model 1921, 8 H.P. in excellent running order. Owner going home. Apply to Box 1074, THE CHINA PRESS.
66096 M 11

FOR SALE. One large black Australian horse, splendid jumper, gentle, has been ridden by a lady for past year. Apply to Box 1104, THE CHINA PRESS.
66157 M 9

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop, 120 Szechuen Road.
T. F. 70

TREES for sale. Fast growing American stock trees of one year, two years and three years growth at $1, $2.50 and $5.00 respectively. Delivery to be taken at No. 15 Nanking Road. Apply Asia Realty Co., 15 Nanking Road. Central 8222.
No. 28

FOR SALE, Thoroughbred collie pups, six weeks old. Apply S. S. Wright, Chentow, Chihli province.
66109 M. 20

FOR SALE: Riding pony, handsome, brown, quiet, excellent trotter and good jumper. Apply to Box No. 1048, THE CHINA PRESS
10070

FOR SALE: One diamond, 25 karats; any reasonable offer will be accepted. Apply to Box No 1057, THE CHINA PRESS.
10075 M 30

WANTED: Cheap, step-up transformer to bring up 200 volts 50 cycles to 400 volts 50 cycles; and capable of being used in conjunction with any instruments that take 15 amps. Apply to Box No. 1054, THE CHINA PRESS.
10072 M 30

FOR SALE, loose and set diamonds to the best bidder. Apply to Box No. 1033, THE CHINA PRESS.
10066 M 6

FOR SALE, waste strips of brass, in quantity suitable, at low price. Apply to Box No. 1021, THE CHINA PRESS.
10054 M 7

FOR SALE, large quantity of desk scribbling pads. Apply to Box No. 1022, THE CHINA PRESS.
10055 M 7

WANTED, second hand modern filing system, cards included. Small steel files preferred. Reply with full details, to Box 970, THE CHINA PRESS.
10046 M 7

GOOD, up-to-date maps of Shanghai wanted. Strongly mounted. Not too large. Apply to Box 972, THE CHINA PRESS.
10048 M 7

EXCHANGE AND MART

WRIGHT AND BELYEA. For House boats and Motor boats. Works Woosung. Telephone Central 1133.
T. F.

FOR SALE, one diamond, 24 karats, fine cut, no flaw; will sell at a reasonable price. Apply to Box 1091, THE CHINA PRESS.
10089 M 30

WANTED tenders for supply of cinder for private road. Apply to Box 1085, THE CHINA PRESS.
10083 M 30

FOR SALE, loose diamonds at very reasonable rates. Apply to Box 1089, THE CHINA PRESS.
10087, M 30

FOR SALE almost new Singer embossed drawing room cabinet sewing machine, one large feather mattress, three feather pillows, eight new linen table cloths and ten towels, four bed covers, large hair mattress. Apply N. 29 East Yalu Road, corner Yuenfoung Road.
66116 M 9

FINE Telescope for sale; dimension 37.5" long and 3" diameter, and has two stands. Also three glasses for astronomical work, having magnifying powers of 90, 45, 25; also special attachment for sighting objects on land. Apply to Box No. 1039, THE CHINA PRESS.
10071 M 31

WANTED, moderate-price selection of poplar, ash, plane trees, and other varities. Apply to Box No. 1036, THE CHINA PRESS.
10069 M 7

RADIO: Fine short wave coils for sale. They range from 150 metres to 2,000 metres. Have heard through them stations in Japan and Peking, using 2 steps amplifier 20 feet from the phones. Apply to Box. No. 1034, THE CHINA PRESS.
10067 M. 6

DIAMOND necklace for sale Good bargain. Apply to Box No. 1015, THE CHINA PRESS.
10040 M 6

FOR SALE, Woollen suitings, suitable for spring, $6.00 per yard. Sample will be sent on application to Box No. 1029, THE CHINA PRESS.
10062 M. 7

FOR SALE: Just arrived, fresh Palestine almonds, 2½ lbs. for a dollar. Apply to Box No. 1031, THE CHINA PRESS.
10064 M. 7

WANTED, first-class latest models wireless apparatus in parts, and also sending set that has radius of 500 miles. Apply to Box No. 1020, THE CHINA PRESS.
10053 M 7

FOR SALE: One Telegraphic Morse Ink-Recorder, which automatically starts and stops when the sender at the other end starts and stops sending. It registers the dots and dashes in ink. Apply Box No. 1035, THE CHINA PRESS.
10063 M. 6

WHITE calico 35" 42 yards $11 per piece. Longcloth No. 500 38" 40 yards $30 per piece. Nainsook N. S. K. O. 40" 12 yards $12 per piece. Probst Hanbury and Co., Ltd., Sundries Department, 4th floor, 21 Jinkee Road.
65479 M 13

BARGAINS are to be obtained in samples each day from $1 upwards at Sample Sales Department of The British Manufacturers Agency Ltd., 21, Jinkee Road, ground floor.
T. F. 31

Advertisements That Prove Most Folks Are Honest

Reading "Lost and Found" ads in The China Press will increase your faith in human integrity.

Valuables are constantly lost and found, and China Press Want Ads bring loser and finder together.

The person who finds two twenty-dollar bills—as someone did the other day—does NOT glance furtively around and stick 'em in his jeans. Instead, he sends a "Lost and Found" ad to The China Press and the next day restores the money to the rightful owner.

Remember this the day you lose your ring or necklace. "Lost and Found" advertisements prove that most folks are honest.

FIREWORKS ON NEW YEARS COSTS CARL CROW $125

Mr. Gun Given Damages For Destroyed Domicile

Mr. Gun Kei-long, gardener for Mr. Horatio Robertson of 64 Route Ghisi, won his suit for damages against Mr. Carl Crow of "The Jade Tree" before Commissioner Nelson E. Lurton in the United States Court yesterday, but he lost $25 in doing so.

Lest that seem a paradoxical puzzle it might be explained that Mr. Crow had, several weeks ago, offered to settle the case out of court for $150 but Mr. Gun was obdurate, and insisted upon retaining Fessenden, Holcomb and Snyder and suing for $270. Yesterday Commissioner Lurton awarded him $125 damages.

The suit grew out of a pyrotechnic display that Mr. Crow had in his yard during the New Year holidays when one of the firecrackers bounced over the Crow fence and set fire to the shack occupied by Mr. Gun, his family even unto the second generation and a conglomeration of gardening implements, et cetera.

OFFERS SETTLEMENT

Mr. Gun figured that it was the wrong time of the year, anyway, to shoot off fire-crackers, and Mr. Crow, out of the goodness of his heart offered him $150 to appease his broken heart as he surveyed the ruins of his domicile. Mr. Gun, however, refused the offer.

In previous sessions of the court Mr. Gun, Mrs. Gun and Mr. Robertson all testified that the fire was responsible for a long list of household articles, seeds, and clothing made up as follows:

Mr. Gun's house.
3 wardrobes, $40
8 piculs wheat, $40
4 piculs yellow beans, $7
4 piculs peas, $7
1 cotton lined garment $7
3 shirts, $3.00
2 pants, $1.80
1 table, $1.20
1 bed, $3
Kitchen utensils, $17
50 piculs firewood, $25
1 mowing machine, $50
60 packages garden seed, $24
5 jars, $1.50
2 big jars, $1
Bedding, $4
1 umbrella, $2.20
2 pairs scissors, $2.

THE DEFENSE

Mr. F. J. Schuhl, who appeared for Mr. Crow, contended that Mr. Gun's estimate was much too high as many of the articles enumerated above had been carried out of the burning shack by bystanders. On behalf of Mr. Crow he admitted liability for all goods actually burned but realated an alleged padding of the expense account.

Yesterday Mr. Crow and Mr. Arthur West, who was present at the pyrotechnic exhibition, both testified that Mr. Schuhl's assumption was correct. The fire started on the roof of the Gun domicile, they said, and while it was burning Mr. Gun and seven or eight coolies entered the house and carried out everything. Then they stood around and watched the shack burn. They must have carried out everything, both said, because they had plenty of time and quit only after they had removed everything except the wallpaper.

Commissioner Lurton found that at least $125 worth of goods, including the house, had been destroyed, and consequently handed down a judgment in Mr. Gun's favor for that amount.

Petroleum Fields In Venezuela Sold

(Reuter's American Service)

New York, March 7.—Officials of the Lago Petroleum Corporation announce the acquisition of the British Equatorial Oil Company, together with its properties in Venezuela. The Chairman of the latter Company will become the head of the Lago Company.

The China Press Want Ads OFFICE: No. 17 NANKING ROAD

TEXACO MOTOR OIL Every Four Cars

2 Quart Size On sale at ST. GEORGE'S GARAGE Corner Ave. Haig & Bubbling Well Road. Phones N, E, W.

A Popular "Globe Trotter"

CHARLES HOLT, CLEVER FEMALE IMPERSONATOR

MACMILLAN IS FIRST MAN HOME IN HARRIERS RUN

Newcomer Takes Honors In Three-Mile Race

The Harriers yesterday had a training run over a course of about 3 miles. The going was very heavy in the country. The runners kept well together until about a mile from home, when Macmillan, a newcomer to Shanghai, forced his way to the front and secured the lead, which he maintained to the finish. He was closely followed by George Rose, with the old stager Tom McKenna third.

Macmillan is an old member of the Glenpark Harriers, National champions 1922-23. He is an ex-Scottish International, so he will be a distinct acquisition to the local Harriers.

There will be an open cross-country race over a 3-mile course on March 22. All the Club's best runners and also the novices are supporting this fixture. The start will be from the Ramos Film Studio, Old Kiangwan Road, and a varied and interesting course has been selected. The handicap will be framed by three of the Club's committee members. Any local athletes desirous of competing should communicate with the honorary secretary. Entries will close Tuesday, March 18.

FOOCHOW SCENE OF COUP D'ETAT; GENERAL FLEES

Sun Chuan-fang Supporter Takes Over City In Bloodless Battle

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, March 8.—Foreign telegrams confirm the ousting of General Wang Yun-chuan. The telegrams say that a brigade of General Sun Chuan-fang's troops from Yenping arrived at Foochow at ten on the night of March 6 and co-operated with General Chow Yin-jen's force which was already at Foochow. General Wang Yun-chuan with 2,000 men left Foochow for Hsinhua at two in the morning. The coup had been carefully planned and was quietly carried out at night. The city was quiet next morning.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, March 7.—According to Chinese telegrams, General Sun Chuan-fang's supporter, General Chow Yin-jen, suddenly appeared in Foochow yesterday and drove out General Wang Yun-chang, who escaped. General Chow brought his forces from Yenping, to which city General Sun had recently retired from Foochow. No fighting is reported and it is inferred that a coup d'etat had been planned, which was effected on General Chow's arrival.

Admiral Sah Chen-ping is reported to have issued a circular telegram stating that he is maintaining order pending the arrival of General Sun, which is expected immediately.

KING HUSSEIN AGREES TO TAKE CALIPH'S POST

Near East Mohammedans Vote To Appoint Him Head Of Church

(Reuter's Service)

Jerusalem, March 7.—The Trans-Jordania Government have informed Reuter's Agency that King Hussein has accepted the offer of the Khalifate from the Moslems of Mesopotamia, Trans-Jordania and Hedjaz, who have proclaimed him Khalif. It is expected that the other Moslem countries will follow their lead.

(Reuter's Service)

Constantinople, March 7.—Ismet Pasha has formed a new Cabinet excluding the Sheik-ul-Islam and the Chief of Staff, Fevzi Pasha.

All the male members of the Imperial family left today by the boat train, in accordance with the instructions of the Angora Assembly. A few of the ladies remain but they have been ordered to leave before Monday.

(Reuter's Service)

Constantinople, March 7.—The Government has announced that it intends to tax Turkish exports such as mohair and liquorice twenty percent.

Oculists' Institute Company 49A Nanking Rd O.I.C.

Silk

(Continued from Page 1)

seem to be at an healthy pace, but there are hopes of an expansion with an increasing demand for goods. Broad silk manufacturers in the United States are buying only the raw silk necessary for their immediate needs, and apparently the American manufacturer is determined to do likewise. That is to say he will keep up his stock to a certain point beyond which he will not go unless the retailer in the States shows a disposition to buy. For this reason the raw silk market is not active.

With the exception of yellow steam filature silk the export of all silks up to date compares unfavorably with the comparative period last year. For instance, from June 1, 1923 to February 25 last there were exported 24,133 piculs of white steam filature against 25,334 piculs the same period in 1923-1924.

Yellow silks are down from 10,398 piculs to 8,246 piculs and tussahs from 6,529 piculs to 5,871 piculs and white silks from 14,935 piculs to 12,518 piculs. Yellow steam filatures are up to 5,557 piculs against 4,793 piculs, due largely to increased takings by the United States (860 piculs against 221 piculs).

ANIMATED GAZETTE

PATHE No. 8

Released N. Y. February 9th, 1924.

Now showing in China.

PORT SUDAN, U. S. Gobs see "Panama Canal."

GOAT ISLAND, CAL. New Pastime for Gobs—Navy mea stage Tin Plate and Glove Battle.

NAPLES, ITALY. Two nations honor memory of Dixmude victims.

IN THE LIMELIGHT. Brig-Gen. Dawes and Owen D. Young, U. S. experts, arriving in Paris to attend Reparation Commission meeting.

SAWTELLE, CAL. A nest in a tree, equipped with electricity, running-water, and all other modern conveniences.

KANSAS CITY, MO. 27-day-old baby weighs 2½ pounds, 9½ inches from top to toe, yet found to be healthy and normal.

ON THE MEXICAN BORDER. Obregon troops march into U. S.

TUXPAM, MEXICO. Oil well destroyed by flames in wake of civil warfare.

NEW YORK CITY. Pathe News cameraman ascends lofty structure to watch sky-workers at perilous task.

"The Connoisseur Comes To Caldbeck's"

VERMOUTH

MARTINI & ROSSI TORINO

Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1864

4 Foochow Road Telephone C. 7216 (4 Lines)

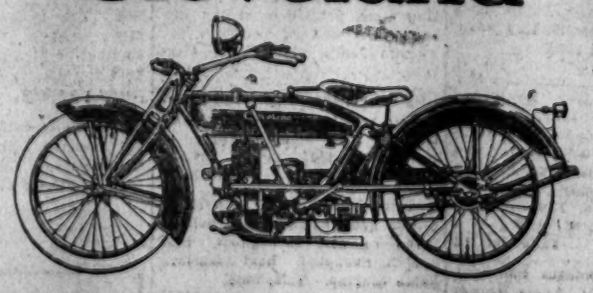
ANNOUNCEMENT

The first shipment of 1924 CLEVELAND, America's best lightweight, has just arrived and is now on display.

Your INSPECTION is cordially INVITED

The 1924 Cleveland is the culmination of Nine Years of concentration on the development of a DEPENDABLE LIGHTWEIGHT MOTORCYCLE

MOTOR CYCLE Cleveland



Some SPECIAL FEATURES of 1924 Cleveland Sport Model
Motor—Cleveland High-speed "Twin-Action"
Unit Power Plant—Can be taken from frame by removing two bolts
Ignition—Robert Bosch waterproof magneto
Carbureter—Cleveland-Schebler de luxe single control, flange type, entirely different from previous model.
Clutch—Multiple disc type, 12 steel discs with Raybestos inserts.
Brake—12 square inches of powerful brake surface.
Fender—Extra wide, deep side shields, full length.
Tyres—26x3 inches 300% over-tired. Mileage-average 12,000 to 15,000 miles per set of tires.
Fuel tank—Streamline type, capacity 3½ gallons, entirely different from previous models.
Saddle—Compound suspension, specially comfortable.
Fuel consumption—75 miles per gallon.

Ask for a catalog from the exclusive agents

DONG CHONG CYCLE & MOTOR CO.

P344-6 Nanking Road, Shanghai Telephone C. 1518

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

Mathematical Reserve Investments as at February 29th, 1924

Premium Bonds $2,000.

Investments		Nom. Value Various Currencies		Cost Dollars
Shanghai Municipal Council	Debentures	Tls.	490,700.00	587,403.82
Shanghai Municipal Council 8% Silver Loan	Debentures	,,	26,900.00	30,012.50
Shanghai French Municipal Council	Debentures	,,	594,600.00	666,046.82
Shanghai Waterworks Co. Ltd.	Debentures	,,	98,000.00	147,993.07
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	Debentures	,,	113,000.00	139,270.05
Shanghai Club	Debentures	,,	20,300.00	23,141.99
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	Debentures	,,	67,400.00	78,503.22
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.	Debentures	,,	6,300.00	7,796.59
Shanghai Race Club	Debentures	,,	410,000.00	567,002.36
Cercle Gaulois (Hankow)	Debentures	H. Tls.	40,500.00	58,561.13
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	Debentures	Tls.	6,300.00	8,242.21
Cercle Sportif Francais	Debentures	,,	57,000.00	79,166.66
Grand Hotel de Pekin	Debentures	$	5,900.00	5,540.00
French Municipal Council, Hankow	Debentures	H. Tls.	50,000.00	71,527.78
British Municipal Council, Hankow	Debentures	,,	50,000.00	70,301.39
Hankow Race Club	Debentures	$	55,000.00	55,000.00
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	Debentures	HK. $	10,000.00	10,000.00
American Club	Debentures	Tls.	50,000.00	69,444.44
British Municipal Council, Tientsin	Debentures	T. Tls.	15,000.00	21,160.91
French Municipal Council, Tientsin	Debentures	,,	141,000.00	215,549.20
Chinese Government 5% Reorganization Gold Loan 1913	Debentures	£	8,260.00	50,000 00
Siam Cement Co., Ltd.	50 Shares Costing	Tls.	10,000.00	5,000.00
Mortgages		Tls.	1,507,697.22	2,093,377.20
Mortgages		$	420,240.00	420,240.00
Loans to Bondholders against their Bonds		$	1,562,925.69	1,562,925.69
				$7,043,207.63

J. Beudin, M. Speelman } General Managers

Seth, Mancell & McLure, Auditors

Ch. de Boissezon, Fong Seng Bin } Censors

Pick a Good Gas-and Stay With It

To obtain full power and mileage from each gallon of gasoline, select Pratt's—adjust your carburetor for it—then use it Exclusively.

"Pratt's"

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

The Age Of Lilliputians

An Interview With The President Of The American Bar Association

BY SAMUEL D. M'COY

He lives in Texas. His name is Robert E. Lee Saner. The 10,000 lawyers who belong to the American Bar Association apparently think his last name fits him, for they elected him their president.

Mr. Saner visited New York recently. Just before his arrival he had been making addresses on the Constitution. When he got to New York he was asked what sort of men might be chosen today to sit in a Constitution-making convention, supposing we had that to do all over again.

"I can tell you who could NOT be elected to such a convention," said Mr. Saner. "The giants who took part in the convention which drafted the Constitution 135 years ago. They would be ruled out to-day."

"Why?"

"Because it would be impossible under the present dispensation to elect them. A representative of the Anti-Saloon League would immediately send out a question-letter asking George Washington and John Marshal if they never in all their lives took a drink, and a representative of the Blue Sunday League would interrogate Benjamin Franklin as to whether he ever flew his kite on Sunday in Philadelphia."

"Do you mean to say that even such great statesmen as those would be treated in that way if they were alive to-day?"

AGE OF MORAL LILLIPUTIANS

"I mean that this is the age of the moral and political Lilliputians; and the land of Lilliput, instead of producing Gullivers, shackles them by the overwhelming numbers of its mediocrity and mendacity."

"You are not satisfied, then, with American citizenship as it is to-day?"

"No. We have wandered far, in the past ten or fifteen years, from the ideals and conceptions of the Fathers as to constitutional government."

"Is this a critical period?"

"It is certainly one which calls for serious thought on the part of every American citizen. Wherever a railroad crosses a highway there is a sign which reads, 'Stop—Look—Listen.' Momentous changes have risen out of the World War. There are tendencies today which are as dangerous to the American people as an express train is to a man who stands in front of it. We ought to listen—now, at once, before it is too late—to the real voice of the great American people."

"What is that voice? Where can it be found?"

"In the Constitution of the United States. It represents the landmark toward which all previous efforts for a larger freedom and a better government had converged, and from which all our subsequent history developed. Here and now I plead that it shall not be removed."

DANGER IN DEMOCRACY

"Is there any danger of its being removed?"

"It is threatened."

"In what way?"

"By democracy. We hear much in these days about 'making the world safe for democracy,' about 'representative democracy,' about 'the democracy of the American Nation.' To those who have studied the history of the Constitution, it is needless to say that never, in the widest debates that preceded its adoption, did its founders dream of establishing on this continent a democracy or a democratic form of government."

"They did not? Then what was their purpose, and what did they actually establish?"

"The thought and purpose of those great men was to establish a republic, and a republic was established."

"There is a difference, then?"

"There is as much difference between a republic and a democracy as there is between day and night."

"What prompted the formation of a republic, in preference to a democracy?"

"The men who made the Constitution wisely foresaw that with its diversity in population and with the possibility of its unparalleled extension geographically this Nation would not find the theory of pure democracy either a safe or suitable form of government. They therefore ordained that the only form of government, on the one hand to safely swerve from tyranny, on the other hand from mobocracy, should be one in which the people not as individuals but through their representatives, chosen for their wisdom, knowledge, sincerity and patriotism, should control that government."

"And has not their decision been respected by the American people?"

"It was not until this present generation that the visionaries, the doctrinaires and the demagogues became an established institution in our national life and evolved a new theory of government for the American people."

"And what is that theory?"

"The theory that change—rapid, unconsidered change—means improvement. At the present time, in the various State Legislatures and in Congress there are no less than eighty different proposals for amendments to the Constitution of the United States!"

"Is that a great many, an unusual number?"

"You have only to remember that between 1789 and 1909 there were only three amendments adopted."

"What's the reason for all these suggestions for change?"

"The reason is that this is the age of political quacks and political quackery. Any ambitious politician who desires to attract the attention of the discontented, to appeal to the resentment of the failures, and to flatter the sinister ambitions of men and women who desire above all other things to see the American form of government and the American Constitution overturned, immediately bases his candidacy and erects his platform upon the proposition of adding one or more amendments to the Constitution of the United States, for the purpose of momentarily riding into office through this appeal made to these elements of discontent.

"Not only is Constitution-tinkering the leading outdoor and indoor sport with the typical politician to-day, but hand in hand with it goes the steadily increasing encroachment of the Federal Government upon the rights of the Commonwealths and the individuals who are citizens of those Commonwealths. Paternalism in this country to-day runs mad.

"We are no longer a united, homogeneous people. We no longer legislate and plan for the benefit of the American people as a whole Nation. We are now confronted by 'blocs,' which are always engaged in their sinister kindling of the flames of class consciousness, and the attempts by ambitious and weakminded demagogues to divide the citizens of this Nation against themselves.

"We have the uplifters' bloc, the farm bloc, the militant-feminist bloc, the labor bloc, the wet bloc, the dry bloc, and so on without end. Each of them combines a self-seeking minority under the marshalship of highly paid professional bulldozers and reformers.

"Now if the Constitution creates so perfect a government as we who love it contend, how is it possible for this situation to exist? Our Government emanates from the people. The people made it, and its immortal continuity rests in the people. The legislative and executive powers are vested in representatives of the people, chosen by the people. It is manifestly impossible for these representatives to know what the thousands of people who elected them desire. All that reaches their ears is the clamor of propaganda.

"Organized clamor rules today. Any minority, well organized, may overcome, by telegrams and letters and petitions and personal appeal, the manifest good of the people when that good is backed by a majority that is dormant."

CITIZENS ARE ASLEEP

"Is that fact—that most American citizens are asleep, so far as governing themselves is concerned—at the bottom, of all these ills and dangers you have described?"

"That's the whole explanation."

"And how can matters be improved?"

"The restoration of good government reposes in the reviving of a sense of personal responsibility to the Government. This spirit must be awakened. There can be no return to the wisdom of the great men who founded this Republic until every citizen shall recognize his duty to his country as being above the demands of any party, bloc or clique which he may have been induced to join."

"Are none of these organized groups, these blocs, serving any good purpose?"

"Well, one asks the Government to take over the transportation of the country; another asks that it be given a subsidy from the Treasury; a third demands a guaranteed loan at a lower rate of interest than any one else can get; the fanatic asks that the morals of this entire Nation be placed in the hands of a bureau in the City of Washington, and the bigot asks that the tastes, efforts, habits, thoughts and emotions of his neighbor he standardized and controlled by law.

NEED INTELLIGENT BLOC

"What we need in this country to-day is just one more bloc—and that is an intelligent bloc that will combine the average ordinary American citizen, irrespective of his environment, his past political affiliations and his party prejudices; into a voting mass that must sooner or later rebuke and destroy the present tendency toward bloc legislation.

"It is time to call a halt; it is time to get back to the fundamentals; back to the real sources of our strength; back to the Republic that, under the Constitution, the Fathers so wisely conceived and so successfully instituted; back to the government of the whole people, by the whole people and for the whole people.

"Our American Republic has lived until this good hour because it has been animated and protected by our Constitution. It will continue to live just so long as we stand squarely on the foundation principles enunciated in that great charter of our liberties—and it will live because we will have convinced the great mass of our people that we have a better Government than any other that is now being proposed by doctrinaires and various representatives of communistic states."

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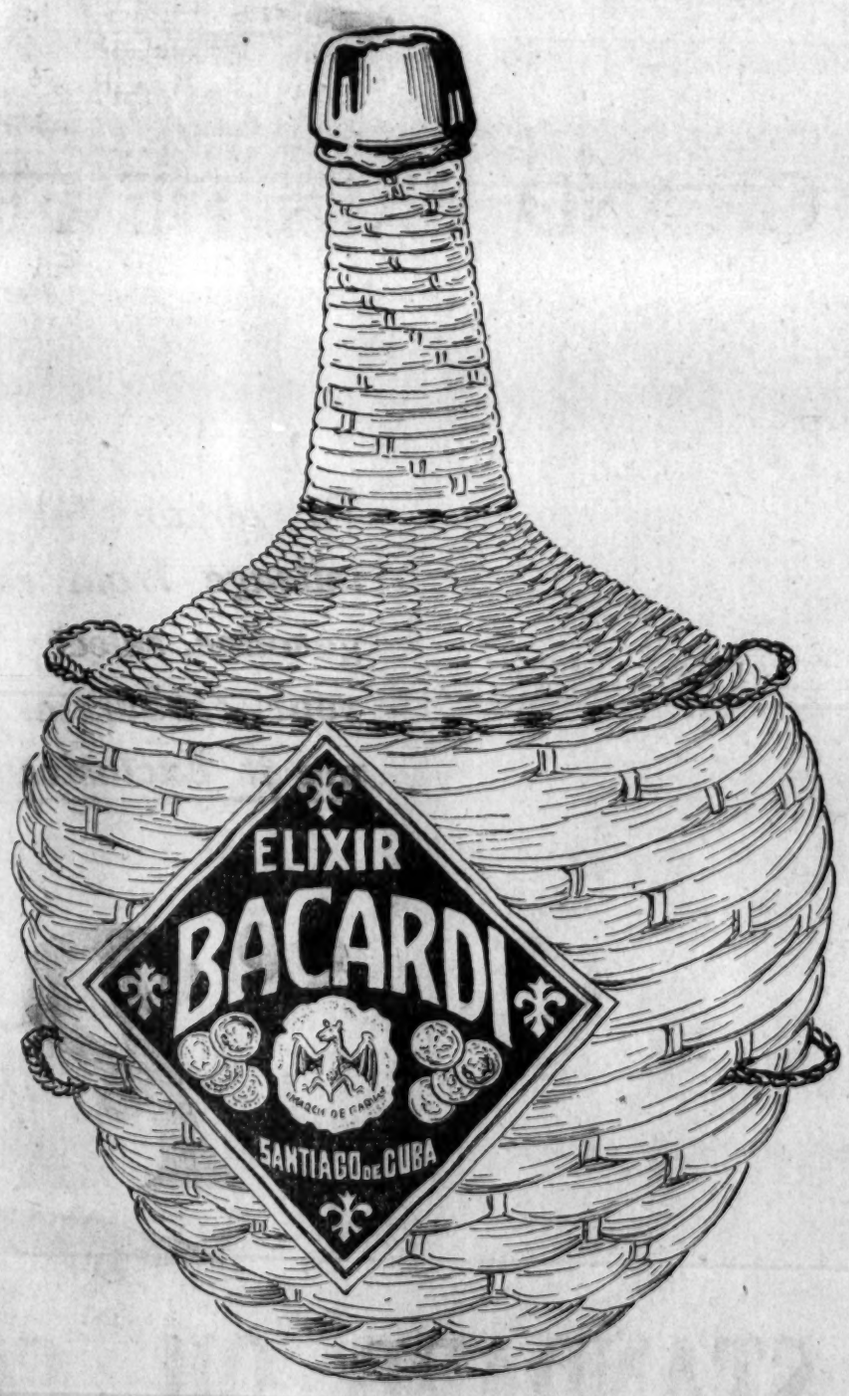

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America's Unknown Scientist: 600 B. C.

Our Earliest Known Date And The Maya Calendar That Fixed It

BY T. R. YBARA

We have our monument to the Unknown American Soldier, who gave his life for his country in the great war. Some day we may stand reverently before a monument to the Unknown American Scientist, who devoted his life to the advancement of knowledge, whose name—like that of the warrior who sleeps in Arlington Cemetery—is, and will probably remain forever, unknown.

The Unknown American Scientist lived on the American Continent hundreds of year before the birth of Christ. His was one of the greatest of human minds. In a splendid city which today is nothing but a sorry heap of ruins, the land of culture and wealth which today is a well-nigh uninhabited tangle of parched plains and dense jungle, he used to stand, deep in thought, observing the sun and the moon and the stars. In a golden past of pulsating life and achievement which has given place to a present of ignorance and apathy, he used to make abstruse mathematical calculations, seek to solve seemingly useless riddles, just as Thales, first of Greek scientists, was seeking to do, unknown to the great America, across the ocean, thousands of miles away.

Long before the day of Archimedes and Euclid, the Unknown American Scientist worked out a system for measuring time which—according to the man who has made the most recent study of it and the most remarkable discoveries concerning it—is more accurate than any system ever evolved in the whole course of the world's history.

In childhood's day our elders used to teach us to chant:

In fourteen-hundred-and-ninety-two
Columbus sailed the ocean blue
To find a home for me and you.

That was how they got us to memorize what was, for all practical purposes, the earliest date in the history of the American Continent. Later some of us delved into the history of Mexico and Peru before the Spanish conquest of these lands and learned that research had established historical dates preceding the date of Columbus's landfall by something like fifteen centuries, thus taking American history back to about the beginning of the Christian era.

It has remained for an American investigator to project that history still further back. After working for years along approved scientific lines, which led him into mazes of research far too complicated for the helpless lay mind to untangle, Dr. Herbert J. Spinden of the Peabody Museum of Harvard University now comes forward with the startling statement that he has established a date in the history of the American Continent more than six centuries before the beginning of the Christian era.

This earliest American historical date is August 6, 613 B. C. Dr. Spinden also announces another—December 10, 580 B. C.—which, he declares, is the next earliest American date. Having been led by his investigations to those remote days, Dr. Spinden ran across unmistakable signs that, back there in the seventh century before Christ, a man was living here upon our American Continent who was one of the greatest of thinkers, worthy of ranking with Buddha and Zorasster. Dr. Spinden had stumbled, in other words, into the awesome presence of the Unknown American Scientist.

Dr. Spinden himself takes special care to point out that he deserves only part of the credit for the discoveries. In arriving at his conclusions he has freely used evidence amassed by other earlier investigators. Incidentally, if what he claims is correct, it constitutes a great victory for the American school of research as against the conclusions arrived at by German, French and Spanish savants.

The Unknown American Scientist was one of the Mayas, that wonderful race which lived centuries ago in Yucatan, Southern Mexico, and in adjacent portions of what is now Guatemala and Honduras. For many years the ruins of the splendid temples and other edifices left by this vanished people, the crumbling walls of their great cities, have evoked the admiration of every traveler who for their sake has braved the perils of the tropical wilderness wherein they are now buried.

Dr. Spinden has made five journeys to the land of the Mayas within recent years. He has endured hardships and privations, faced all sorts of dangers, on account of the fascination which the monuments of this forgotten race aroused in him. In the course of one of these journeys he made up his mind to correlate the Mayan calendar with our own, and thus establish definitely the exact time when the Mayas flourished on the American Continent. Through study of the numerous inscriptions on the edifices of the ruined cities of Southern Mexico and Central America scientists had learned many years ago that the Mayas were a highly cultured, intelligent race, conversant with astronomy, well advanced in art, prone to record historical occurrences on the walls of their temples and other monuments.

But the difficulty was that though these inscriptions made it possible for investigators to determine how long certain epochs of Maya history had lasted they could not ascertain just when the mysterious race had flourished. Now that the Mayan calendar and our own have become correlated it becomes possible not only to determine this but to find numerous exact dates in the history of the Mayas, among them the two declared by Dr. Spinden to be the earliest known dates in the history of the American continent.

Naturally, it took the Mayas a long time to develop their culture. For centuries they concerned themselves principally, like other primitive and uncultured races, with getting enough food to keep themselves alive. They bothered their heads not at all with astronomy, art, literature or any other subject unconnected with "Where do I get my next meal?"

"The Mayas, as agriculturists in a tropical region where a rainy season followed a dry season," explained Dr. Spinden, "had to take careful note of the proper season for planting their crops. They cut the trees when the rain stopped, allowed them to dry, burned them off, and planted corn, beans and pumpkins in the ashes just before the new rains came to start vegetation afresh. The rainy season in the land of the Mayas was approximately six months in length, with intermittent dry periods, and they found by experience that they could raise two crops in a year if they got the first crop started at the earliest possible moment with the first rains, gathered this crop at the end of about four months, and at once put a second crop in the ground, so that the plants would get their start with the last rains and mature at the beginning of the dry season. To obtain these results they kept a keen eye on nature and worked out a calendar system which would tell them the place in the year where they happened to be.

"The earliest development of American agriculture was on the arid highlands. When the people had moved down into the wet country they found it possible to raise much larger crops. This permitted the population to multiply and freed many hands from the necessity of tilling the soil, thus allowing a certain proportion of the Mayas to devote themselves to the cultivation of art and science. That marked the birth of Maya culture, the achievements of which in a number of directions amaze us of today. It shows us that civilization, then as well as now, was based primarily on a sure food supply."

Following this first flowering of Maya culture, the wonderful genius of the Mayas made his appearance. Finding art and industry developed to such a point as to make his work possible, this great man, it appears, devoted the best years of his life to finding a way to measure time and succeeded in evolving a "time machine," which, according to Dr. Spinden, surpasses in accuracy any of the time-measuring systems known to the world before.

Concerning this genius, Dr. Spinden said:

"About the seventh century before Christ a very great man appears vaguely upon the stage of early American history, a figure as mysterious and grand as Zoroaster or Buddha at the beginning of history in Persia and India. We do not know his name, but we do know his work. He made an arbitrary time count, which involved methods of record both of numbers and of the ideas which we record in written language.

"From the evidence available—which is far too complicated for easy explanation, but which is spread upon the pages of science where it can be tested by all the tests known—it appears that in 613 B. C. a preliminary record or diary of celestial and mundane events was begun by this great scientist and, after a rich lifetime of observation covering thirty-three years he announced and inaugurated a perfected 'time machine,' with wheels revolving according to a changeless system. This time machine functioned without the loss of a single day for 2,000 years. It was broken up and put out of commission by the priests of Christian religion, who wished to destroy the 'works of the devil.' In two great 'autos-da-fe' the Spanish Inquisition burned all the native records of the Mayas in northern Yucatan on which the fanatical priests could lay their hands. This holocaust of science was directed by Bishop Landa, who was called to Spain and tried before the Council of the Indies for his arbitrary acts and cruelties. In his justification of what he considered a holy act he gave us certain facts which have enabled modern science to restore this broken record of time.

"In addition to telling about many of the ceremonies of the Indians, Bishop Landa explained some features of the Maya calendar, gave the names of the twenty days of the month and the eighteen months of the year, and presented a complete year with the days of the Spanish almanac combined with those of the current Maya year. He did not tell in his text what year he had taken, but we are able to prove that this Maya year ran from July 26, 1552, to July 25, 1553.

"From the fixed point found in this way and corroborated by other statements the 365-day year of the Mayas was projected back in tables. This year varied from the true year by a difficult fraction which in the calendars of all peoples has given much trouble. This fraction, in modern astronomy, is .2421995, which is the portion of a day over 365 days found in the natural year.

"We attempt to handle this fraction by our system of leap years. The ancient Egyptians did not handle it at all, contenting themselves with recording a formal 365-day year. Julius Caesar inaugurated the Julian calendar with one extra day every four years, and in 1582 Pope Gregory started the Gregorian calendar, which omitted three leap years in every four hundred years.

The great scientist of the Mayas, though recognising the difficulty involved in this slight fraction, did not attempt to equalise the year by putting in leap year days, because this would spoil the record for counting other astronomical cycles, such as months, the revolutions of planets and the recurrences of eclipses. Instead, with his thirty-three-year record of daily events before him, he decided that it was best to keep an inviolate day-by-day count and make a marginal correction for the positions in the natural year. Nothing similar to this was adopted in Europe until 1582 A. D.—more than 2,000 years after the day of the great genius of the Mayas—when Scaliger, father of chronology, invented the 'Julian day,' by which modern astronomers designate the recurrence of eclipses and other astronomical cycles.

"Just as, in the religions history of India, the personality and teachings of Buddha come first, and the monumental history begins many centuries later, so also, in the Maya history, the foundations of Maya art, religion and nationality were laid in the seventh century B. C., but the manifestations of accumulated wealth, expressed in great temples and monuments of stone, did not take place until shortly before the time of Christ, while the most gorgeous period of Maya history fell between 300 and 600 A. D.

"In 392 A. D., at Copan, stone markers were set up—an astronomical base-line—from which it is still possible to recover the same points in the natural year reached on numerous monuments of the Maya era. If you stand in front of the eastern marker you will see the sun go down behind the western marker. The line of sight is four and one-half miles long. The sun goes down exactly behind the western marker on April 9 and Sept. 2 in the average Gregorian year.

"In 580 B. C., the New Year's Day in the Maya year started off from the Winter solstice (Dec. 22). This date had been reached on theoretical grounds and it was with a thrill of satisfaction that an inscription at Copan was found which carried one back from April 9 in the fifth century A. D. over a period of 1,001 years to the time when the Maya New Year's Day hit exactly on the Winter solstice. The date reached in this inscription was Dec. 10, 580 B. C.—a date twelve days before the beginning of the year and giving a numerical zero. This was a complete vindication of my theory.

"That date was found to combine two of the three elements which required a starting point and, in my opinion, records the formal date of inauguration of the Maya calendar. The earlier date—Aug. 6, 613, B. C.—was first reached on theoretical grounds and later vindicated by an interpretation of several records.

"The Mayas allowed seven complete cycles, of 144,000 days each, to cover the past previous to that date, and laid the theoretical creation of the world on what is Oct. 14, 3373 B. C., in the backward projection of our Gregorian calendar.

"To show the general point of view involved here, 4,000 years are allowed in our own biblical chronology to cover the history of the world previous to the birth of Christ. In the calendars of Persia, India and elsewhere a number of complete cycles are also commonly allowed to cover the unknown past of the world.

"In order to verify the calendar invented by the great Maya scientist of the seventh century before Christ, I projected the system of time measurement which we use today backward to 3373 B. C., the year taken by him as that of the creation of the world, and found a mistake of one whole day. Yet the mistake was not his but ours—in other words, our system was responsible for the discrepancy, since the Gregorian scheme of introducing extra days in leap years does not bring absolute accuracy. In order to be quite accurate we should omit the extra leap year day in 2000 B. C."

It was somewhat over ten years ago that Dr. Spinden made the first of his trips to what used to be the land of the Mayas. Today the region which, centuries ago, was their flourishing realm, is a tangled, desolate waste.

"Where, in the days of the Mayas, there was a flourishing, cultured population of something like 12,000,000 to 14,000,000 people, you will scarcely find today more than 4,000 ignorant, wretchedly poor Indians," he said. "In the entire region of Yucatan, northern Guatemala and northern Honduras, corresponding to the ancient country of the Mayas, there is not a trace, among the present day inhabitants of the golden age of their ancestors. They have no chronicles, no traditions, nothing which bears on the great days of two thousand and more years ago when the Maya time machine came into being."

Dr. Spinden would not go into details regarding the adventures which befell him while he was conducting his investigations into Maya history. He preferred the fruits of those investigations. Finally, when pressed for such details, he admitted that there were dangers to be met by investigators in the wilds of southern Yucatan and northern Central America. "But you aren't in as much danger down there," he laughingly remarked, "as when you try to get across Fifth Avenue."

He laid particular stress on the fact that his conclusions are based on accurate scientific investigation; that he had arrived at them by methods which can be re-tested by any scientist.

"Scientists can always check up on each other," he said. "You can't get away with anything unscientific in investigations of this sort."

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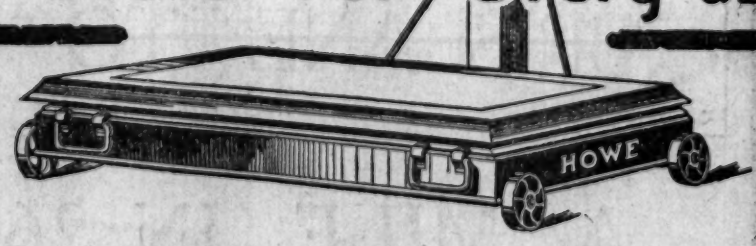

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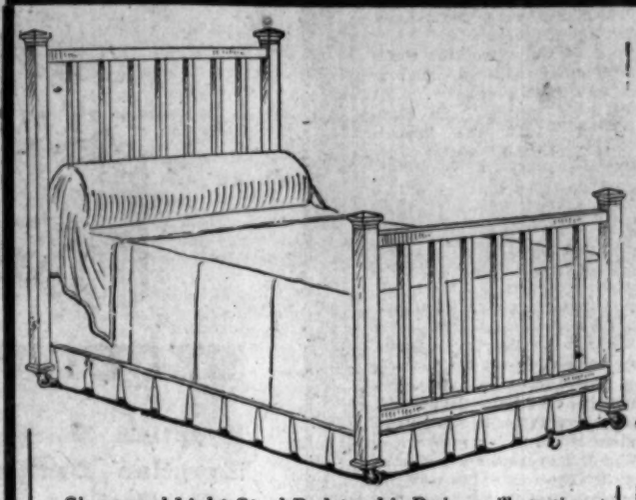

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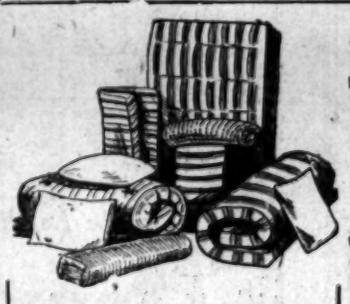

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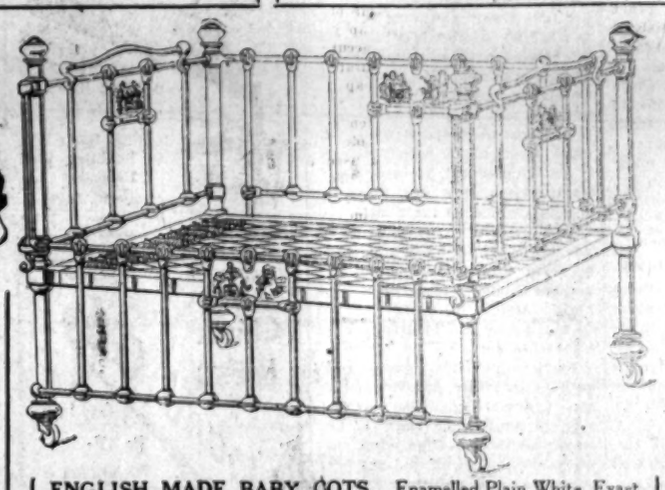

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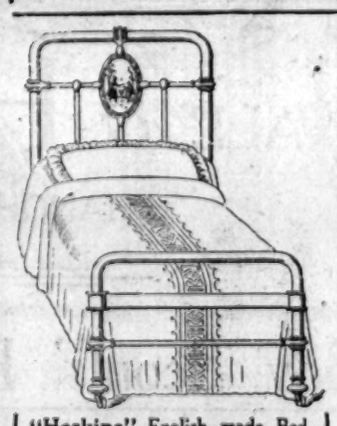

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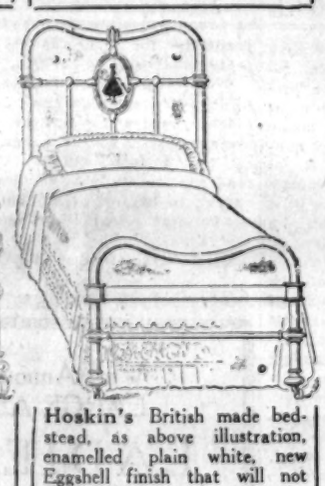

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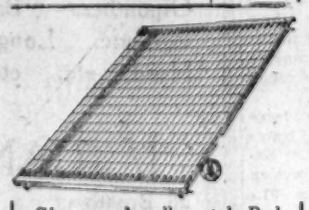

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If We Were Stingy The World Would Starve

Because United States Spends One-eighth Of Its Income On Non-essentials France, England And Rest Of Globe Have Work

Washington, D. C., Feb. 15.—Who says the people of these United States are stingy? Probably everybody. Who says we are good spenders? Probably everybody.

But if everybody does not admit this the figures will surely convince; in fact, a cursory summary would suffice, for these figures show that upwards of $8,000,000,000 was poured out in the purchase of luxuries during the year just gone to its last account. Luxuries, mind you. What expense is entailed by the purchase of necessary commodities is another story, an almost staggering story.

The United States has the reputation of being the richest nation. Its annual income amounts to a little more than $60,000,000,000 and it is rising, rising year by year.

The citizens of the United States are disbursing 12 per cent of this yearly income for things they can't eat or drink and which they don't have to wear. No, we are deceiving you, part of this enormous spending does go for things to eat and drink, things like candy, rich patisserie, and (is it possible?) wines, but these things too, are obvious luxuries.

WHOLE COUNTRY SPENDING

Twelve per cent, then for non-essentials, for face powder and other cosmetics, for perfumeries, for sumptuous garments, including the most costly furs, for a whole budget of things that at one time belonged almost exclusively to royalty, for these the people of the United States are pouring out money as no one but a Midas or the discoverer of a Pactolian stream would think of doing. In no other country of the world is there a proportionate outlet and perhaps in history no other country ever spent so wildly and so much.

Not so noticeably in past years, the existing expenditure becomes marked now because of a strong contrast with other nations where the great mass of citizens find economic conditions more or less adverse until necessity has driven luxury farther and farther away.

Glance at present conditions in the three or four leading European nations. France sees her citizens taxed to excess and because of the enormous increase in the cost of living almost at revolt.

England, whose recovery from post-war stagnation has been more rapid and thorough than in any other country but the United States saw at Christmas more than a million jobless. In Germany thousands are starving. Italy practices in great measure the economies forced on her by the war.

Naturally the people of those countries look enviously at America, with her ability to spend in luxury what would bolster up several straitened budgets. And perhaps it is natural for these foreigners to continue to assert that this country should remit the war obligations, nearly ten billions which it holds against foreign nations.

This envy is the consequence of a narrow view, one not taken by political economists who are catholic in their study and international in their deductions. Well do these masters of world finance ask what would become of the world if America turned stingy? Terrible things exist to-day all over the world, it is true, but they say, with America tightening the purse strings, worse, far worse, remains behind.

All the same, it is human nature, whether French, Italian or German in kind, to repine when looking at an American indulgence bill for 1923, reading somewhat as follows:

Tobacco, cigarettes and cigars	$3,090,000,000
3,500,000 passenger automobiles	2,625,000,000
Admissions to theaters, movies	744,600,000
Imported silks	432,000,000
Candy and sweets	360,000,000
Jewelry	216,000,000
Face powder, lipsticks, perfumes, &	250,000,000
Imported diamonds and precious stones	80,000,000
Total	$7,797,000,000

This is probably not the entire national bill for non-essentials. It is made up from reports compiled by the United States Government showing tax receipts on some of the articles named. In other cases it is based on quantities of goods—like silks and diamonds—which are imported.

It does not pretend to be an exact computation but rather an approximation, intended merely to reveal a national tendency toward liberal expenditure.

The computation can be criticized—and probably will be—because of the inclusion of automobiles. Those interested in this industry—and many others as well—contend that the automobile should no longer be classed as a luxury. Countless studies have been made to prove the automobile a national necessity. Many times questionnaires have been sent to long lists of automobile owners in an effort to prove that a majority utilize their cars primarily for business purposes. That the nation economically would suffer a severe setback if the automobile industry were wiped out cannot be denied.

Upward of 3,500,000 passenger cars and nearly 500,000 trucks were manufactured and sold in the United States in 1923. On January 1 approximately 14,000,000 motor cars were in use. This big output of automobiles was the largest of any year in history. Upon it was based a large part of the industrial prosperity of 1923.

MOSTLY PLEASURE CARS.

Nevertheless, the fact that nearly seven times as many passenger cars were built as trucks is illuminating. A very large proportion of these cars are used entirely for pleasure while for the remainder the best that can be said is that they are used partially for business, such as affording transportation of their owners between their homes and their offices.

It is still the rule that the average family defers the puchase of a motor car until such time as the more immediate wants are satisfied.

The expenditure of more than three billions for tobacco represents an indulgence or a luxury, depending upon the point of view. It is the largest single item in the national bill of non-essential expenditures. It is quick to respond to economic pressure. When times are good the sale of tobacco in all its forms increases immediately.

The national bill for tobacco would almost pay all of the ordinary operating expenses of the United States Government during the next fiscal year, according to the new budget estimates.

In the fiscal year 1923 the Government received taxes equal to $1.65 per capita on one tax classification of cigarettes alone. In 1920 the receipts amounted to $1.42 per capita, in 1914 the amount was 21 cents per capita.

The national indulgence in the consumption of cigarettes is increasing rapidly.

Candy represents another large item of national indulgence. Manufacturers alone received roughly $360,000,000 for their product in 1923, according to the tax returns. There is no way to estimate the retail value of candy sold during the year.

Candy and four other large groups of indulgences are traceable largely to women. Expenditures by and for women amount to approximately $1,200,000,000 a year. These groups of expenditures are as follows:

Candy	$360,000,000
Cosmetics	250,000,000
Silk	432,000,000
Furs	96,000,000
Precious stones	80,000,000
Total	$1,218,000,000

Given the money expended for cosmetics alone, the United States could keep the navy up to the terms of the Washington Armament Conference treaties.

More than $400,000,000 listed for silk represents only the import value of that commodity. The ultimate consumer paid much more for the garments into which the silk was fabricated.

From every section of the world furs are sent to the United States to provide the newest styles in coats and wraps. The United States Government participates in this trade through the sale of seal skins which it receives each year from Alaska. In Siberia, northern Canada and other far flung sections hunters are at work throughout the year collecting pelts to satisfy the American desire for fine garments.

Countless thousands of men are at work in Africa working mines for diamonds and other precious stones with which to adorn women of the United States In 1921, when buying of gems fell off in the United States, polishers in Holland were thrown out of employment because of the small demand for their product here.

France and the Oriental countries help supply the American desire for perfumes, face powder and other accessories of the vanity box of American women.

FEEDING WHOLE FAMILIES

While foreign peoples to some extent hold Americans as a nation of foolish, pleasure loving madmen and women, there can be no question but that the indulgence of this people feeds thousands of workers and their families in every section of the globe.

Nearly every section of the world shares in the $22,000,000 a day which this nation pays out for nonessentials.

The national expenditure averages about $71 a year for each resident of the United States on the basis of the outlay for 1923. Considering the income of the United States, this cannot be said to be out of proportion to the expenditure for nonessentials in other countries.

Three years ago the national bill for nonessentials was in the neighborhood of five billions. In pre-war years it was but a fraction of the present outlay. The tendency to indulgence would appear to be increasing, but in not so large a degree as would at first appear. The present year finds the circulation of money in the United States vastly larger than in the pre-war period. It must be remembered also that prices of luxuries are not as high as in 1920. These two circumstances indicate that in the matter of volume the average person is not increasing his indulgence outlay out of proportion to the increase in his income. It is, of course, impossible to compute the exact extent of the increase in the volume of nonessentials purchased now in comparison with previous years.

In one respect the national outlay is declining, perhaps temporarily. In 1920 approximately $864,000,000 was paid for admissions to movies, theaters and other places of amusement. The expenditure for 1923 was $120,000,000 less than in 1920. This is partly accounted for by the fact that admission charges have been somewhat reduced. However, theater owners complain that 1923 failed to bring them prosperity in the same degree as to other lines of business. This is probably true.

Industrially the year just ended represents the year of greatest prosperity the United States has ever seen. Unemployment was practically unknown and wages were high, being nearly to the peak reached in 1919 and 1920.

In one sense the 1923 outpouring for nonessentials is one reflection of a year of prosperity shared by all, the employee as well as the employer. It also should be emphasized that the year's outlay for indulgence and luxuries was not exactly of the kind that can be classed as mad extravagance. This is shown by the fact that in December approximately $6,500,000,000 was reported on deposit in savings accounts in 800 principal banks which report regularly to the Federal Reserve Board. Furthermore, new life insurance policies valued at more than $7,000,000,000 were written during the year. In both cases 1923 represents a record. The national savings balance has never been so high. And in no other year has so much new life insurance been contracted for.

Savings and life insurance together constitute a barometer of the financial condition of the average family. In times of unemployment and depression savings deposits fall off and purchase of insurance is deferred. When economic conditons improve the insurance demand increases before luxury buying begins.

It is noteworthy that this prosperity is virtually peculiar to the United States. It has been achieved practically without the help of foreign demand. Exports from the United States are far below those of the period before the depression which gripped the entire world in 1921. The United States is practically the only country that has worked out of that depression. It has developed a sort of self-sustaining prosperity that has given to residents of this country the financial power to purchase the luxuries to which they were accustomed before the depression.

To a certain extent the residents of other countries are sharing in this prosperity. At one time during the early part of 1923 the imports to the United States exceeded its exports in value for almost the first time since this country became a world power. The trade balance turned against the United States. We were buying abroad more than we sold to foreign customers. This condition, unfortunately, continued only for about ninety days.

Without the American demand for nonessentials the entire world now would be in a far worse economic condition than it is. Business conditions in France and England would be less prosperous.

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Some Heroes Of The Fiction Of 1923

BY H. L. PANGBORN

Is it a more difficult task for the novelist to meet Arnold Bennett's demand for the "full rounded creation of individual characters in fiction" in the case of their heroines than with their heroes? Or are there more saliently interesting men than women? The query is suggested by an examination of last year's novels for outstandingly good examples of character drawing, which exhibits more than twice as many first rate studies of men as of women. One is reminded, at the outset, of Kipling's ungallant remark that the "reserve of a boy is tenfold deeper than the reserve of a maid, she being made for one end only by blind Nature, but man for several." Or the older and even more familiar diagnosis that "man's love is of man's life a thing apart," whereas it is, apparently, still supposed by the novelists to be "woman's whole existence." For it is beyond question that nine-tenths of the women in current fiction are drawn almost exclusively in the aspects of sex dominance, whereas the men are shown in wider human relationships. Doubtless the novelist finds a larger variety available in his study of men than of women. And the rule seems to hold good in the case of the women writers as well as with the men. Mrs. Wharton and Mrs. Watts, for example, excel in their drawing of male characters—Luther Nichols is a more "convincing" figure than the girl Juliet and Campton and George ("A Son at the Front") than any of the women in Mrs. Wharton's last book.

It may also be argued that a complex feminine character is really harder to get at, especially for the male writers, than an equally complex masculine specimen. In that case, the women writers should show a natural advantage, but it can hardly be said that as fact they do so, except in rare instances, such as Ethel Kelley's "Heart's Blood," wherein Gwenny is a character that one can scarcely conceive as drawn by any man. Whatever the reason may be, it is plain that there is a majority of men "among those present" in any roundup of noteworthy characters.

II.

The roll call may suitably begin chronologically, with Colonel Buchan's "Huntingtower" (Doran), which appeared last January. The elderly youthful Dickson McCunn, grocer, incurably romantic, humorous (in the primitive sense of the word), adventurous, philosophic, is a figure to put beside the acknowledged masterpieces of "full creation of individual characters." At his first appearance, apparently "an elderly shopkeeper....a common little man on a prosaic errand," we are also aware that that appearance is deceptive and that he is "the eternal pilgrim; he was Jason, Ulysses, Eric the Red, Albuquerque, Cortes—starting out to discover new worlds." And before the reader leaves him at the end of his spectacular adventures he has been shown in manifold aspects, and we know him as a man who has lived and who means to keep on living right up to the end, an incarnation of the undying small boy that truly persists in the makeup of a man who has not atrophied or begun the process of dying at an early age. The book is an airy, lightsome affair, but the conception of Dickson McCunn is subtly understanding, and the figure is warmly alive. And in this same story there are the "Gorbal-Die-Hards" and the real small boys—an embarassment of riches in character sketches. Incidentally it is not a little curious that Col. Buchan's remarkable novels have received so small a measure of critical appreciation. They have enduring qualities far beyond those of the work of some writers around whom a cult has grown up. I dare venture the suggestion that, for instance, he is a more important literary figure than George Gissing.

III.

Another striking individual who has received little critical attention also made his bow in January in "The East Wind" (Putnam) by Hugh M. Kahler—the odd farmer, who is a real "son of the soil" but, unlike most such appearances in current fiction, in no way a caricature. "He came in slowly, his knees giving in his stride, the gait of the man whose feet have learned the furrow better than the floor. ....The work stained clothes, the sun bitten skin, the web of lines scored in the back of his neck, the great yoke of muscles that ridged across his shoulders, almost a deformation. His face was placid; she caught his involuntary side glance at the stove, the movement of his nostrils as the scent of food reached them." And Mr. Kahler shows us the inside of the man as well as this vivid sketch of his exterior. It is a miniature picture, perhaps, but the man is all there, and it is character delineation of a high order.

Space limits forbid any detailed examination of a dozen or so of similarly successful portraits, but attention should be called to such fine pieces of work as the presentation of "Hot Corn Ike" (Dutton) by James A. Ford (and there are other outstanding men folk in the same book), who is something of a grotesque but who is also a "full rounded" example of humanity; "Poor Pinney" Boni and Liveright) by Martin Chapman, who is a familiar figure in reality but a rare incarnation in fiction—the human failure who bluffs and blusters and keeps on being a hopeless but amiable ass, worried, ignorant, a little tricky and altogether human; and "The Squire" (Appleton) by Mrs. Laura E. Richards—in which old Tertius Quint, the nonogenarian relic of a vanished era, dignified, irascible, intelligent, wise with the wisdom of the years, is far more than a sort of "museum piece" to be wondered at, being a "character" in every sense of the word.

Here too one should mention the incidental reappearance of old "Jamie Lawie" in Gilbert Cannan's "Annette and Bennett" (Seltzer), who is an old friend having taken part in the earlier volumes of that series of novels. But no bird's eye view of current fiction can afford to omit some reference to Cannan's substantial work. In this same class one must list "The Children of Men" (Macmillan), by Eden Philipotts, with its sinister Jacob Bullstone, the jealous, tortured husband of a young wife; he is as genuinely tragic a hero as any in the year's output. It may be permitted also to note that in last week's survey of feminine characters some mention should have been made of "Margery," the young wife, and her austere, terrifying, fanatic mother.

IV.

Somewhat akin to the fanatic women already noted as a marked feature in recent novels is the very fine delineation of a male specimen given by Margaret Widdemer in her "Graven Image" (Harcourt Brace) in the person of old "Uncle Judson," the retired missionary. He is given with economy of detail, in comparatively few, sharp, savage outlines, but he is a creature to live in one's memory. He is an intolerable ranter, who has, in fact, been guilty of the blackest crime of treachery in placing a stain of dishonor upon his innocent brother-in-law. But observe him when he thinks of punishing his small son for an alleged fault:

Uncle Judson felt suddenly that he could stand anything in the world but hypocrisy. It was horrible, black before Almighty God. ....If he beat Antony for hypocrisy the world would feel better. He would feel higher himself, cleaner. Of course .... one would feel cleaner and higher for purifying one's son. Vague echoes of the atonement were at the back of his mind the while Uncle Judson considered within himself the beautiful mystery of the father heart.

But the author does not, after all, exhibit Uncle Judson as merely a human monster. He is never incredible, and although he "dates" back his kind are by no means extinct.

As a sharp contrast—and a wholesomely encouraging one—to this antique type one may put forward Ned Sears, the young chemist of "Trodden Gold" (Little, Brown), by Howard Vincent O'Brien; the questing youth of keen edged mind who is to some extent an embodiment of the best of the "younger generation." He is drawn in full color, being a man as well as scientist though the emphasis of the book rests upon his modern outlook on life. "I tell you," he protests, "society is ill. Its

(Continued on Page 16)

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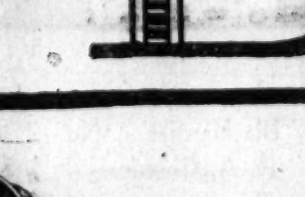

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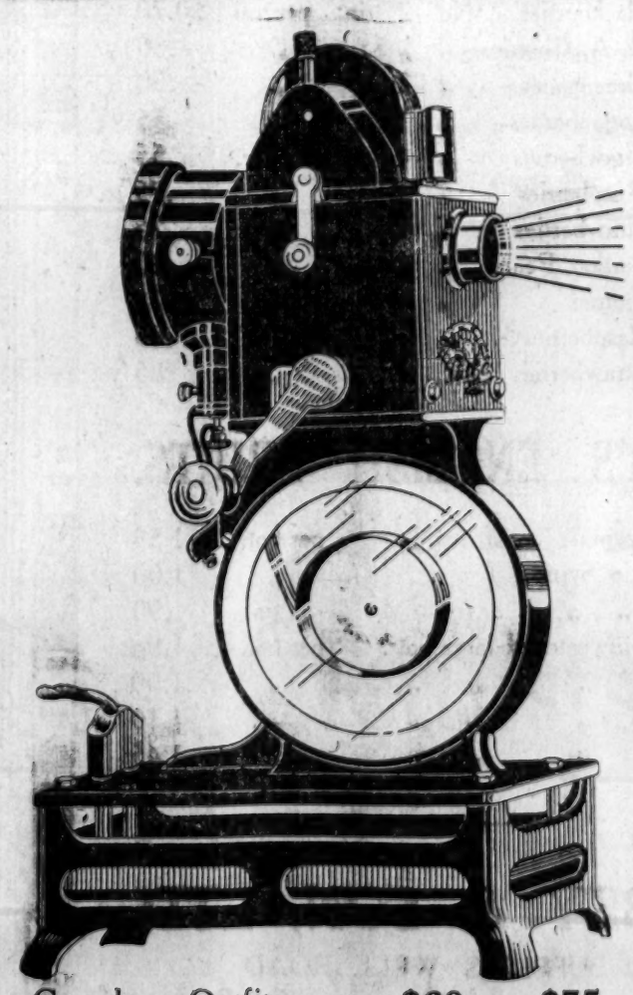

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Some Heroes Of The Fiction Of 1923

(Continued from Page 15)

mess it is because there hasn't been any scientific effort to get its elements working together. .... The world cooks and boils, and instead of something good coming out of it, what do you get? You get an insoluble precipitate, or a gummy residue. ...."

The book is a good example of the novel which is something of a tract for the times, but is also fully entitled to rank as an example of the "full creation of individual characters."

V.

It is probably unnecessary to go into detail as to the men of Mr. Arthur Train's "His Children's Children" (Scribner) since the book is still a "best seller" and its people are doubtless familiar to most readers. But Rufus Kane is assuredly a permanent addition to the gallery of noteworthy American portraits in the fiction of the day. He has been not inaptly called a "Wall Street Faust" in his belated desire to enjoy some of the "thrills" of life, and like Faust he comes to grief. But on the whole his values lie more in the fact that he is not an eccentricity so much as an entirely normal HUMAN male animal. Some of the lesser folk of the story are not so well vitalised, but there is also the old man, who is almost as fine a study as Rufus himself. It may be noted in passing that Mr. Train's women are noticeably less complete personages than his men, which may go back either to the proverbial inscrutability of the eternal feminine or to the possibility that there is really less material in them from which to build character than in their fathers and lovers.

Also well to the front in the reader's mind is Homer Croy's "West of the Water Tower" (Harper), an uneven book, but at least two-thirds highly successful. It holds two superbly good male characterisations: the young hero (at least up to his final regeneration, as to which one remains a bit skeptical) and his father, the Rev. Adrian Plummer, as to whom there is no slightest doubt. Very many, especially of the younger writers, have devoted themselves to dissecting the mind and soul of the adolescent youth, often to such distorted results. But there is no distortion in Mr. Croy's statement of the case of his Guy, an intelligent, mildly ambitious boy, very much of the transition era between the pietistic, fixed moral standards of the past and the uncertainties of the present, a boy of no great strength of character, with a full equipment of natural human weaknesses and desires. Mr. Croy turns him inside out for our inspection, making the demonstration with the accuracy of a surgeon but also with no cold aloofness.

But the Rev. Adrian is a far more subtly done character; a true figure of the tragedy of maladjustment and of the inherent difficulties of living up to any lofty ideal; a man of volcanic passions sternly suppressed, a hero with a conscience, living in a fiery furance of faith and obviously doomed to ultimate disaster. There is no exaggeration, no overdrawing of any of his traits. Assuredly a fully rounded "character."

Another very striking individuality among the year's heroes is "Barney" (Harper), by S. B. H. Hurst, a writer by the way, whose fine work has not been as yet as fully appreciated as it should be. Barney is also something of an eccentric, an intense individualist without being at all selfish. The backbone of his being is his courage, his sturdy, valiant intellectual integrity. He undergoes more trials than fell to the lot of Job, and like Job he is greatly tempted to "curse God and die," but he remains unbeaten to the end. Mr. Hurst shows him through a long life, in very many situations, exhibiting manifold phases of his character as they are developed in his grim fight with hostile circumstances. In particular he exhibits the emotions and reactions of the male passion of friendship, a theme which, somewhat surprisingly, few novelists seem able to manage without degenerating into sentimentalism.

VI.

That naturally leads us to a consideration of W. B. Maxwell's book, "The Day's Journey" (Doubleday), which is built almost wholly upon a study in friendship and which yields us two very original, brilliantly done male figures. Carrington Bird and Wilfred Heber, the two cantankerous old boys—not so old, either, but one may use the phrase as a term of endearment—are exhibited in a remarkable fullness of detail, with economy of action, but in situations that allow each one to develop visibly as we watch them go through their trials, when each falls in love with the same girl. The book, however, is an excellent instance of the novel which deals with sex without obtruding or exaggerating its importance. Like all Maxwell's work, it has a rich, full background, and there is no slighting of any of the minor actors, but it remains primarily, and eminently, a character study, which, as Bennett asserted, is "the foundation of good fiction."

Predominantly a character study, too, is the hero of Wallace Irwin's "Lew Tyler's Wives" (Putnam), wherein we see the growth to a certain maturity of this rather weakkneed, impressionable young man. Lew is not exactly a weakling, however, in spite of his apparent flexibility. There is stuff in him, and it is the competent novelist's business to bring it out, as Mr. Irwin very effectually does. There is acute understanding of the essentials of human nature in the writer's appraisal and presentation of Lew.

One of the very best of the typical character studies of the year is that of Thomas Strawbridge, the drummer of "Fombombo" (Century), by T. S. Stribling. The other elements of the book may have somewhat overshadowed the excellence of Strawbridge, merely as a "character," but he is really the backbone of the book instead of its titular Venezuelan dictator hero. Strawbridge is a much better done creation than his predecessor Babbitt or any of the other attempts to display the modern American man of business. Mr. Stribling shows him unsparingly as a disciple of "efficiency," a dollar chaser, with no "historical background" and with the narrowest of provincial ways of looking at life. But he is more than that, as, in fact, the "average citizen" is, when given a chance to develop himself. The force of the book lies largely in this process of development and in the demonstration that Strawbridge's religion of the dollar is not, in reality, a merely sordid thing, that it may even be translated into terms of something resembling a lofty idealism in its basic desire to get things done in what seems the right way. Obviously materialistic in its outer aspect, this guiding principle of the "drummer" comes near being an ideal. And the whole thing is done by means of acute analysis of the man's character as he displays it in action.

VII.

Of the established British novelists Mr. Locke has rather disappointed us in his last book, which was a not wholly successful *tour de force* in its dive into a sort of Satanism, but "The Lengthened Shadow" (Dodd, Mead) holds one first rate figure—not the Moordius, who is chief villain, nor the mild replica of Septimus, but "old Grabbitter," the ancient curmudgeon who arranges the necessary trouble for the heroine Grabbitter is briefly portrayed, but it is a full length portrait, even though we are not allowed to keep it in sight throughout the book. He is solid, and altogether credible; an evil minded, vindictive old reprobate with a grim sense of humor, malicious enough to plan a scheme of revenge to last beyond the grave. He is not at all overdone, though Mr. Locke lays on the color thickly.

Mr. Frederick Niven's "Justice of the Peace" (Boni and Liveright) also holds first rate masculine character drawing, both in the case of the unhappy young artist whose trials make the bulk of the story, and in his father, Mr. Moir. Indeed, the father is a most elaborately, minutely presented figure, in his austerity and old fashioned notions which are always more or less at war with happier instincts, and in his great desire to understand and, if possible, to bring order out of the mess the family has made of its life. He does come to understand his artist son, and he also comes to a tragic realisation of the dangerous qualities of his wife's character. The gradual unfolding of this understanding in his own mind is an extraordinarily fine piece of character drawing.

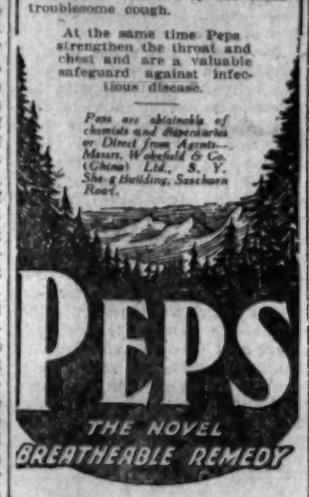
But, without doubt, the greatest achievement in this field in the year's fiction is Arnold Bennett's miser, Earlforward of "Riceyman's Steps" (Doran), which is fully entitled to that rarely appropriate label of "masterpiece." The miser in fiction is almost always an obvious travesty, or, at best, something of an exaggeration. He is apt to be incredible. But Bennett has made his miser a man very much like other men, with normal human desires which he attempts to gratify, but with the one trait of miserliness so dominant as to stultify all the rest of his emotions. He is not simply a personification of greed and of stinginess. Instead he is an otherwise normal enough being, caught and overwhelmed in the force of that one passion. He really loves his wife, and he actually means to be generous with her—but he is capable of selling her 18 carat ring to replace it with one of 10 carats, showing a happy profit in the transaction. But—note the acuteness of the author's vision—having made this profit, he finally feels obliged to hand it over to his wife, as it was really hers. The traditional miser of fiction would have pocketed it himself, browbeating the woman into acquiescence. The same subtlety is shown throughout in the study of Earlforward, in all his relationships. If we must select any one he is the prize winner of the year as a character study.

VIII.

Even in so necessarily restricted a listing as this something must be said of the old man, the grandfather in "The Red Blood" (Harper) by Harold H. Armstrong. The Honorable Wellington Dennison McNicol is something of a type, an incarnation of an era, but he is also solidly of flesh and blood; the successful money maker, in many ways ignorant, but "drawing his wisdom" fresh from raw life," a man more or less "of the people," but an outstanding individual, Mr. Armstrong carries his story from his obscure origin through early struggles, through a very unsentimental marriage, into politics, business, litigation, the complexity of an active career up to a not very happy old age. As a character study it ranks well to the fore in its class, though one is always conscious of the author's intention in making him also a type of an age.

It would be possible to extend this list with a dozen or more notable figures, such as the young man of Harry Leon Wilson's joyous "Oh, Doctor!" (Cosmopolitan Book Company), Swinnerton's "Young Felix" (Doran) and many lesser lights.

But finally there is "Mr. Podd" (Macmillan), who is indubitably among the 'immortals" of the moment, if one may use the "bull" involved in that. Yet it is not so much Mr. Podd himself that one must pick out of Mr. Tilden's happy Noah's Ark family—(all of the animals are "characters" in "full creation")—but the altogether satisfying Mr. Henry P. Waddick, the retail grocer of Grape City, Wisconsin. Mr. Waddick is a character who might have been drawn by H. G. Wells—which is meant for the highest praise under the circumstances. (Incidentally, Wells himself did not provide us with any newly important character creation in his last book, important as the novel is in other respects.) Mr. Waddick is of the most difficult type for any author to do well—the entirely normal man, with a full measure of minor eccentricities but, on the whole, pretty nearly the "average citizen," which brings him close to being an almost mythical entity. You cannot describe an "average" with much success. But Mr. Tilden has done it, with very little of tricksy addition to flavor the specimen. Waddick is the best thing in the book, and that is saying a good deal.



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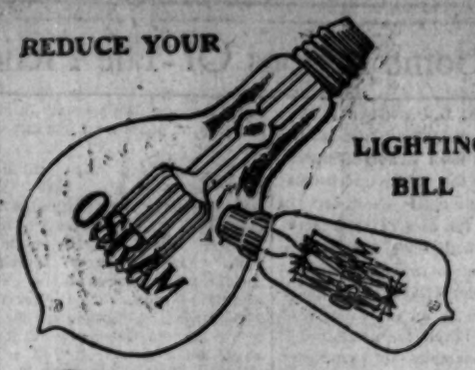

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NOTICE

A lecture will be held at 6.30 p.m. on Friday, March 14th, in connexion with our Maintenance System. The lecture, which will be held at the Chinese Y. M. C. A., 120 Szechuen Road, will be in Chinese, the subject being "The Correct Lubrication of Motor Vehicles." Seats are reserved for the drivers of cars maintained by us, but all motor owners are invited to send their chauffeurs or to attend themselves. The lecture will be delivered by a lubrication expert and will be illustrated by lantern slides and working models. Particulars may be obtained from Mr. Dymond, C. 6002. Admittance Free.

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A Letter From India

(By Our Own Correspondent)

Calcutta Feb. 7.—The European Association of Calcutta which is now taking a keen interest in the political affairs of the country in their annual meeting held on the 4th instant severely criticised the action of His Excellency the Governor in offering the formation of the Government to Mr. C. R. Das the leader of the Swarajist Party. Most of the speakers affirmed that never had the prestige of the Government been so low as in the years 1921-1923. Referring to the murder of Mr. Day, one of the speakers pointed out that Mr. Das or his party never expressed any regret for this horrible crime. He also stated that although the Indians claimed to be the soul of politeness and essence of courtesy, Mr. Das as the head of the party had not expressed a word of regret at the cruel murder of one who had been loved and respected by all Indians he had come across. It was also pointed out at the meeting that at the present moment the reformed Government is in danger of ceasing to function because a section of the people is trying to wreck it and hopes by the exercise of its political power, backed by Non-Cooperation, threats of boycott and civil disobedience, to force the Imperial Government to make further concessions. The hope is stronger because government at home is in the hands of the labor party, whose socialistic leanings are expected to be in their favor because the leaders here adopt socialistic catchwords. But they are perhaps not aware that no section of the British people will yield to frightfulness. Moreover under the reform act ten years must elapse before any investigation can be made by the British Parliament as regards India's fitness for further political powers, out of which only three years have been completed.

LAW AND ORDER

In his opening address to the new Legislative Assembly at Delhi, His Excellency the Viceroy made the position quite clear that the true progress of India is bound up with a strict regard for law and order. With regard to the repeal of Regulations III of 1818 wherein persons charged with a revolutionary conspiracy can be detained without public trial, His Excellency pointed out that punishment in the case of outrages of this nature (murder of Mr. Day) is not an efficient substitute for prevention, and therefore it was necessary to take steps to confine certain of the persons concerned in these conspiracies under the provisions of Reg. III of 1818. His Excellency assured the councillors, and through them the Indian public, that it was with the greatest reluctance that he assented to the use of these measures for the protection of the public and in the public interest. The idea however which seems to prevail among the Swarajists and others is that the terrorists should first be allowed to kill their victims, specially police officers and other government servants and then, if caught, they should be dealt with under the ordinary laws of the land. Resolutions of this nature passed by the council will only lead the Parliament to conclude that the faith which was reposed in the good sense and the loyalty of the Indian politician has been betrayed. It is obvious that the experiments of the Diarchy would never have been tried if Mr. Montagu and other British statesmen had not been led to believe that Indian public men would cooperate with the civil service in making the reform a success.

JUTE FORECAST

The Indian Jute Mills Association, at their annual meeting held at the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, severely criticised the official arrangements with regard to the publication of these forecasts which have of late years been misleading. The chairman in his report entered another protest regarding the truly pitiful results in the estimated out-turn of the last three years. He further stated that it appeared ridiculous for a responsible government department to issue statistics for the guidance of the trade of the world which have proved incorrect to the extent of 28 percent 76 percent and 43 percent respectively for three successive years. Considering that during the last three years the government has from export tax on Raw and manufactured Jute exacted over 16 millions of rupees, it seems rather deplorable that on the plea of retrenchment they should have reduced the expenditure on the jute forecast staff to the detriment of efficiency by making a saving of Rs. 22,500/- per annum. In the interest of merchants here who have sunk a large capital in the trade as well as of consumers in various parts of the world, it is hoped that the returns which will be compiled during the current year will not give the public cause to complain.

HESSIANS

The market has again improved all round during the week and prices have advanced by about 6d. both for 9 and 11 porters. There has been a good deal of buying against orders from the United States and also the River Plate and for the latter ports another steamer has been fixed to carry the March-April cargo. Generally during this part of the year demand from South America is rather slack but this season owing to the abnormal crop in that country there has been a good demand for bags. As anticipated previously we, however, do not see any substantial rise and prices should continue to vary between the minimum of Rs. 14/- and maximum of Rs. 15/- unless there is some important change in the new Jute crop here.

GUNNY BAGS

There is again a great shortage of ready goods and although demand from the consuming centers has rather declined, prices have advanced in sympathy with Hessians and also to a fair amount of speculative purchases. Australian cornsacks are also in fair demand for shipments during February-March and although the buyers' idea is a shade lower than the current rates ruling here mills are holding out for better prices relying on the shortage of stocks of cornsacks in Australia. Usually buying for the Australian Commonwealth begins from April onwards for July-October shipments but it appears that importers will be in the market earlier this year.

FINANCE

The shortage of ready money has been the feature of the week and exchange banks are still anxious borrowers for short period at 8 to 8½ percent. It is generally expected that the new harvest coming in during the course of this month will create a further demand from the districts and hence money is not likely to be easy for some weeks to come. Sterling exchange however has again declined during the week owing to weak advices from Bombay. The importers here have also taken full advantage of the high rates in booking telegraphic transfers both for the near and forward deliveries, while exporters have kept back their bills expecting a decline. All these causes have led to a steady decline, although the balance of trade continues to be in India's favor. Closing rate of T. T. being ⅛ ⅞ for ready and ⅛th of a penny lower for forward.

LOOSE JUTE

Owing to a general absence of demand, the market for this commodity has been generally lifeless throughout the week and prices have consequently declined slightly, sellers being anxious to get rid of their holdings even at a sacrifice.

Baled Jute has also been neglected and the only transaction of importance reported during the week has been for a line of first Grade at Rs. 56/- for February shipment. Exporters are still waiting for lower prices.

SHELLAC

After a prolonged period of inactivity a better tone has now set in and a good deal of business has been reported towards the latter part of the week which had the effect of raising the prices by about 5 to 8 rupees for various grades. There are shipper buyers for T N at 130/- and Rs. 138/- to 139/- for Standard I February shipment. Total shipments during the last month amounted to 27,900 chests compared to 37,641 for January, 1922.

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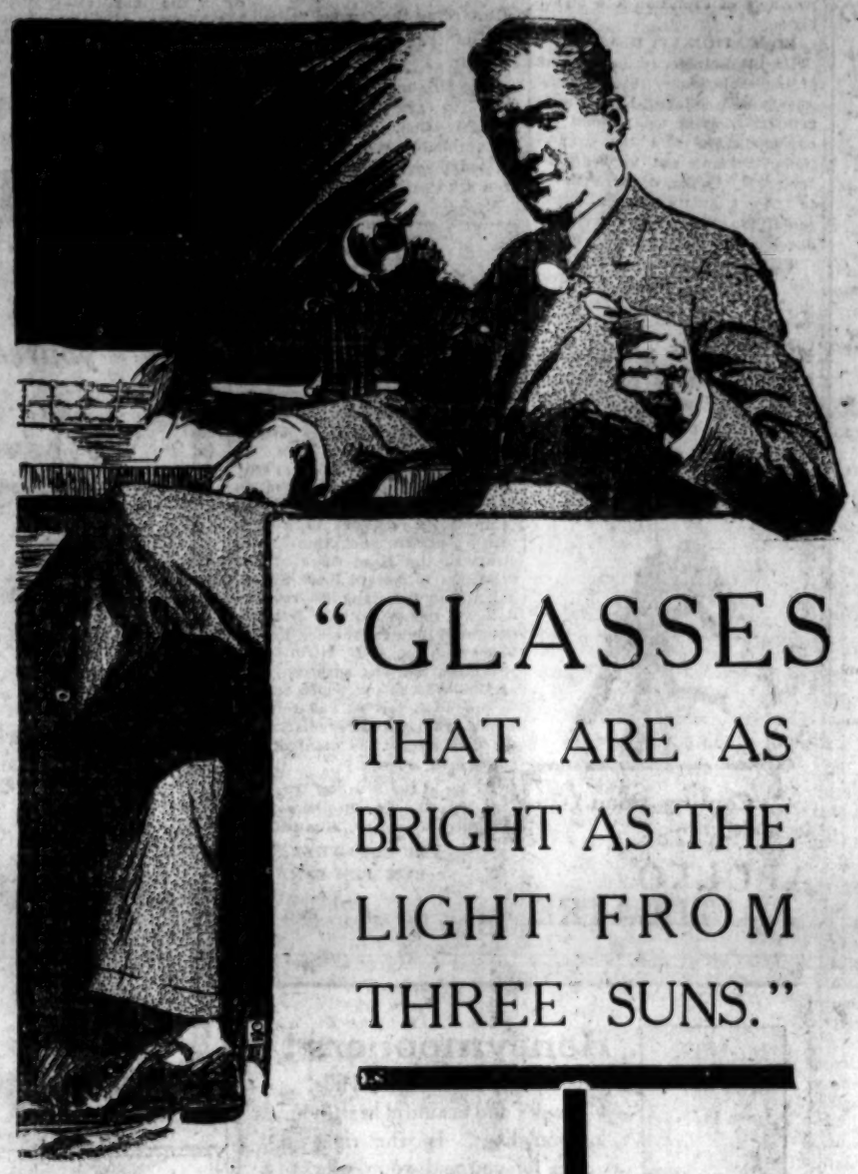

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Did Evolution Or God Make Man?

Have We Humans The Blood Of The Monkey Or The Breath Of God?

Below is published a summary of the second great public debate between Dr. Charles Francis Potter, Unitarian Modernist, and Dr. John Roach Straton, Baptist Fundamenalist, in Carnegie Hall, New York City.

The subject, "Did the Earth and Man Come by Evolution or from a Living God?" attracted many to the hall.

Dr. Potter, minister of the West Side Unitarian Church, took the evolution side, the other being argued by Dr. John Roach Straton, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church.

The first debate of these clergymen was held in Calvary Baptist Church several weeks ago on the subject, "Is the Bible the Infallible Word of God?" it was won by Dr. Potter after three judges had heard the arguments.

"Skeleton Tail" Of The Human Cited To Show His Relation To Monkey

Dr. Charles Francis Potter, talking in the affirmative on the proposition that the earth and man came about by evolution, began:

"Ever since man has been on earth, he has been wondering how he got here."

Mankind, he said, has always had an insatiable interest in these matters and this interest is increasing. He went into the legends of different races of mankind which give their idea of how the earth and man came to be.

He then took up the Bible story of creation, as told in Genesis, and said the idea of woman being created from Adam's rib was common in several tribes all over the world.

This story of creation, which he called a "legend," he said would amuse the audience, as did other primitive legends, except that this particular legend of the tribe called "Habiru" (the Hebrews) had been taken over into Christianity and formed a part of the Christian religion of today.

"PRIMITIVE LEGEND"

He went on:

"The reason I am debating tonight is because the Fundamentalists of today want this primitive Hebrew legend taught as actual scientific truth in our American schools.

"What I am here for tonight is to set forth before you a considerably different explanation of how the earth and men came, the theory of evolution, championed by the scientists of the modern world."

Declaring that man is similar structurally to the lower animals, he said:

"If God created man to walk erect, why did he give him a body so similar to the animals—a body which has many parts which are of no use to him and often are dangerous to his life?

"The skeleton tail alone proves man's connection with the monkey family.

"Four muscles for wagging the tail are revealed by every dissection of a human body."

PROOF AS HE SEES IT

Dr. Potter said that the difficulty of the human in learning to walk upright and the weakness of men's foot arches prove the upright position is not the natural one.

He continued:

"The fact that man is forced by eye strain to wear spectacles and that in sleep or after death his eyeballs tend to roll upward is an indication that the eye has not accommodated itself to its apparently new position.

"All these reasons and others which might be mentioned are due to the fact that the upright position is still unnatural to us. This is the reason why you seldom find a practising physician who does not believe in evolution."

EARTH STILL CHANGING

He had divided his argument into two sections, "The Evolution of Man" and "The Evolution of the Earth." Of the second he said, in part:

"Changes in the evolution of the earth are even now going on. When you go to the seashore next summer you will see that the coast line is somewhat different from what it was last Summer. The gorge at Niagara is being cut deeper all the time. Scientists have been able to reckon the age of Niagara Falls by figuring the rate at which those hard rocks have been worn away by the action of the falling water.

"Between the contrasted proofs of the creation account in Genesis and the general theory of evolution, the probability is overwhelmingly on the side of the latter.

"My idea of God is that He is a supremely powerful being who operates through natural laws. He believe that at no time has He interfered with the universe, but that He has been imminent in the evolutionary processes from the beginning."

Dr. Potter gave an exhaustive explanation of the Darwinian theory.

Muscles Of Man For Wagging Tail Cited By Potter

Dr. Charles Francis Potter made these points, among others, in his affirmative argument that man and the earth came about by evolution:

"Man's skeleton tail alone proves his connection with the monkey family. He has four distinct muscles for wagging his tail.

"I am debating here tonight because Fundamentalists would have the old Hebrew legend of Creation taught as scientific fact in our American schools.

"My idea of God is that He is a supremely powerful being, Who operates through natural laws.

"The fact that man is forced by eye strain to wear spectacles is an indication that his eye has not accommodated itself to his new position."

Evolution Idea Gets Blame For Big Evils Of Day

These are some of the shafts leveled by the Rev. Dr. Straton in his negative argument on the theory of evolution:

"Evolution is degrading and morally harmful.

"Evolution teaches us that we have the blood of the beast instead of the breath of the Almighty.

"Evolution alleges that men came from the slime and the mud, up through the jungle, and there is no final destiny for him save in the night of oblivion, unlighted by a single star.

"The wave of animalism has a corrupting influence upon morals.

"Noble dramatic art has been destroyed by sensualism. Literature has degenerated, the marriage vow is being thrown to the winds, mongrel dogs are being substituted for babies in our higher social circles, and modern styles in dress shock the sensibilities.

"These disgusting wrongs as [illegible] can be traced back to Darwinism."

Indecent Plays, Bad Books And Immodest Dress Laid To Darwinian Theory

Modern wrongs, including indecent plays, dress, and the "degeneration of literature" were attributed to the influence of Darwinism by the Rev. Dr. John Roach Straton in his long address on the negative side of the Straton-Potter debate.

Dr. Straton took up his subject, "That the earth and man did not come about by evolution, but by the intervention of a living God," by admitting that he himself had formerly subscribed to the evolution theory. He discarded it after deeper study, he said.

He went at some length into the works of the scientific authorities who support the theory, but said that in nearly every case these authorities themselves had admitted that there was little proof of their ideas.

H. G. Wells, whose "Outline of History" he quoted, Dr. Straton referred to as a "humorous writer." He caused amusement in his audience when he spoke of the Hall of the Age of Man, in the American Museum of Natural History, as "the humorous department of the museum."

ALL "SPECULATIVE"

Dr. Straton quoted at length from Darwin, Herbert Spencer, Huxley, H. G. Wells and others and went on to say that none of the conclusions of these men was scientifically provable. He said they admitted themselves that their theories were purely speculative.

He said that the evolution theory disputed one of the fundamentals of Christianity, in that it took no account of the Fall of Man, but rather placed man in the position of being on a gradual rise.

This thought, he said, was incompatible with the idea of Christ as a Saviour and could not be held by Christian men and women, although he said there had been scientists who claimed to be Christians.

He said:

"A deeper view of the universe and of man shows that the principle of degeneration moving toward judgment, as the Bible teaches, both for man and the world, is true, rather than the principle of evolution into higher forms.

EDUCATION VS. RELIGION

Dr. Straton decried the teaching of the evolutionary theory in the schools and colleges, for, he said, religion is dying out among the educated. He said that a questionnaire sent out by Professor James H. Lenba, of Bryn Mawr, to the students of nine representative colleges and universities developed these figures:

Fifteen percent of the freshmen did not believe in the cardinal doctrines of Christianity, thirty percent of the juniors did not believe and forty to forty-five percent of the seniors were unbelievers.

Regarding the famous "missing link" of the evolutionary theory, he said:

"The missing link idea is a disgrace to man, and a libel on Almighty God. So fragmentary and unreliable is its evidence that no judge or jury would convict even a horse thief on it and certainly we ought not to convict man of a brute ancestry or convict the Bible of lying."

SEES ONE WAY OUT

"The ony escape from these foolish self-contradictions and irrational absurdities, to which speculative philosophy and half-baked science would drive us, is belief in the living God as the designer and Great First Cause of our marvelous world.

"The whole theory of evolution, so far as biology is concerned, depends upon the hypothesis of natural selection, plus the hypothesis that acquired characteristics are hereditary. But it is now admitted that both these theories are still nothing but theories."

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The Literary World: News And Views

"BEST SELLERS" OF THE WEEK IN SHANGHAI BOOK STORES

FICTION

One of the Guilty, by W. L. George
The Rover, by Joseph Conrad
The Florentine Dagger, by Ben Hecht
Land and Sea Tales, by Rudyard Kipling
Moordius and Co., by William J. Locke
A Plea for Monogamy, by Wilfrid Lay, Ph. D.

NON FICTION

Wanderings in Northern China, by Harry A. Franck
Woman, A Vindication, by Anthony Ludovici
Picturesque China, by Ernest Boerschman
Aunt Polly's Story of Mankind, by Donald O. Stewart

More mystery about the Orient arrives in the form of a travelogue by Captain F. Kingdon invitingly labelled "The Mystery of the Rivers of Thibet." The book is a romantic description of a journey over the Indian border and into the mountain country through which Asia's mightiest rivers gallop in harness down to the sea. The story is full of adventurous experiences and sensitive color impressions and will appeal to Shanghai readers who lust for something more than the routinated life.

• • •

"Mystery Rivers of Thibet" has a companion piece in "To the Alps of Chinese Thibet" by J. W. Gregory, D. S. C., F. R. S., the account of a lively trip beyond the steamer limits of the Yangtsze and into the most inaccessible of the snow-clad Himalayan country. The author, who is Professor of Geology at the University of Glasgow, is a traveller and explorer of wide experience and an observer of the keenest type. His understanding of natural history gives the book real interest and informative value.

• • •

Emma Goldman, arch-revolutionist advocate of free-love, enemy of government as an institution, has at last issued an "official" report on her trip to and through Russia. Sailing from New York aboard an outcast ship as one of several score deportees, she expected to make Russia her future home. In Petrograd she was welcomed and feted and given the key to the nation, but her rebellious qualities soon brought her under the constant watch of the Soviet secret police and after two years of restive travelling and of shifting work, she concluded that she had only hopped from the griddle into the fire. Her account of the Russian situation is an impassioned and envenomed denunciation of Communism and of many of the leaders of the Russian state. While its accuracy must be doubted because of its blatant personal character, it is an interesting document merely because it concerns a striking and curious political figure.

• • •

French politics for the last decade have been described as "personal" with some justice, for the nation has not had for many years as determined and imperious political leaders as have developed out of the war. Color and genuineness have been given the political situation by the fact that the great figures of the time have been as divergent as positive, a fact which is now made brilliantly clear in a new book of political portraits, "As They Are," published in America and Britain after obtaining wide currency in France. The book contains intimate biographical sketches of Clemenceau, Briand, Barthou, Poincare, Millerand, Viviani, Caillaux, Tardieu and others. The authorship of the book is not revealed, but it has been attributed to a French journalist who has been constantly in touch with all phases of the political trend and whose sources of information have been of the most enviable and intimate character.

• • •

The Royal Asiatic Society is sponsor for an informative new study, "Social Organization of the Manchus," by S. M. Shirokogoroff, anthropologist of the Museum of Anthology and Ethnography of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Petrograd. The book elaborates on the character, significance and survivals of the clan organization among the Manchu people and describes in detail their major social customs and ceremonies. The book is announced as Extra Volume III in the Society list of publications.

• • •

"Folded Hands" is the title of a volume of philosophical studies by Richard King, author of Passion and Potpourri, Below The Surface, With Silent Friends and other essays. It has obtained a considerable circulation at home, particularly among meditative readers.

• • •

An English edition of "The Lengthened Shadow" by William J. Locke, called "Moordius and Company" by the London publisher, is among the new arrivals of the week. British editions of Lloyd George's "Where Are We Going" (called, now, "Is It Peace") and of Henry Ford's biography "The Man and His Work," by William L. Stridger, both bound in popular cloth and paper covers, have also arrived.

• • •

Two new books by the author of "Jurgen," the much suppressed and much read Freudian satire are among the best new American arrivals. "Beyond Life" is a jovial piece in the Jurgen manner, appearing in the popular "Modern Library" edition. "The High Place," Cabell's most recent work is decidedly Jurgenesque, extending and amplifying the swaggering hero's strange adventures in Poictesme during the gay French period when all gentlemen cosidered it an essential virtue to combine elegance and depravity. The author dubs the book "A comedy of disenchantment" a subtitle its telling wit and bright nonsense amply justify without derogating from the delight or artistic quality of the tale.

• • •

"The Dove's Nest" by Katherine Mansfield, just arrived contains a number of hitherto unpublished stories. Some of the tales were unfinished at the time of the author's death and they make an interesting experiment in style-matching. Speaking of Katherine Mansfield recently, H. G. Wells said, "Her mind has lit a whole day for me. I put her above the world of effort and compromise"—a tribute which the new book sustains.

• • •

Winifred Fales, known to all readers of women's magazines and formerly an editor of "Good Housekeeping" is author of "A Simple Course in Home Decorating," a book which will have real value in this season. There are ample chapters on period furniture, decoration, color schemes, fabrics, finishes, rugs, carpets, shades and curtains, draperies, placement of furniture, lighting and other topics perplexing to the home furnisher.

• • •

Statistics about books published in England during 1923 make interesting reading. In that year more books have been published than have been published in any year except 1913; and of these 12,274 volumes, some 9,000 were new books, and 3,000 new editions of older books. The order in which the total number of volumes in the twelve principal classes of literature appear in 1923 and 1914 respectively shows some interesting variations. They are as follows:

1914		1923	
1.	Fiction	1.	Fiction
2.	Religion	2.	Juvenile
3.	Science.	3.	Religion
4.	Sociology	4.	Sociology
5.	Technology	5.	Poetry
6.	Poetry	6.	Technology
7.	Juvenile	7.	Science
8.	Descriptive	8.	History
9.	Belles-Lettres	9.	Belles-Lettres
10.	History and Medicine	10.	Descriptive
11.	Biography	11.	Biography
12.	Military and Naval	12.	Medicine

It is interesting to note that next in number to works of fiction are books on religion. The modern generation in England could hardly be described as religious, and even out of ten people who are in the habit of going to church, not more than one, I imagine, would read a religious book in the course of the year. Yet there are the facts staring us in the face; either the publishers produce these books for the mere pleasure of producing them—which is hardly likely—or they are bought and read by a public only less large than that which thirstily hurls itself upon the flood of fiction.

Science, it will be observed, has fallen from third place in 1914 to seventh in 1923; for the vogue today is undoubtedly for the kind of vague stuff that is called mental science, and physical science is a little out of fashion. In the anaylsis given in the "Publishers" it is shown in what degree the various classes have increased in the last year. Here again, the greatest increase is in fiction, followed by socalled juvenile books, which have become an article of specialised commerical manufacture—and very bad and silly most of them are, I must say. Of the dozens that I look through on the book table of the Saturday Review there is hardly one that I care to take home to my own little people, who are thus thrown back on what I myself read when a child—"Grimm's Fairy Tales," "Alice in Wonderland," "Struwelpeter," "Nursery Rhymes," "Nonsense Songs and Stories of Lear," and occasional picture books that have survived by reason of vivid coloring or bold portrayal of railway engines. The increases are as follows:

Fiction	556
Juvenile	272
History	143
Religion	126
Literature	85
Science	81
Medicine	73
Fine Arts	46
Poetry and Drama	44

The few groups that show decreases are books on games, which decrease by 57, on geography by 39, and on law by 33. Somehow I feel that these 129 volumes will not be greatly missed.

-:- Janet March -:-

By Floyd Dell (Knopf)

There is perhaps nothing more disappointing throughout the range of books than the characteristic American performance known as the "happy ending." It unquestionably ruins more stories which would otherwise have merit than all other negative influences combined. That readers demand this sugar pill to top off every narrative, whether tragic or comic, poetic or prosaic, is a curious reflection on the modern imagination.

Floyd Dell is the latest hopeful to yield to this odd convention and the surrender in his case is particularly shocking because from him, the young radical in politics, literature and personal conduct, one expects anything but the commonplace. Even artists must live, however, and with "best sellers" running their authors into fabulous incomes in six figures the temptation to throw out a sop or two to public favor is not beyond understanding.

"Janet March," Dell's newest novel, has qualities of greatness until the last few chapters. It is a charming, almost daring, delicately beautiful romance—new in its content, poetic in form—and one reads it with a sense of relief and gratitude. This, until, whether for lack of further material or deliberately to make the tale saleable, the author gives it the familiar Pollyanna twist.

Like "Moon Calf," and "The Briary Bush," with which Dell made his first great strokes in the fiction field, "Janet March" is a tale of freedom and release and discovery in love. Discovery is its characteristic feature. Janet, the young girl a typical modern adolescent, steps out of a background of singularly intelligent and fearlessly frank home training and undertakes blithely to smash all the cherished social ideals and superstitions. She demands and takes economic independence in the most emancipated manner and her questions about sex and marriage she answers for herself by courageous investigation. There is a subtle defense in all this of the audacity of the new generation in testing old values and there is a generous display of scorn for the passing social pruderies.

Throughout the book there runs a gentle and quiet undercurrent of birth control propaganda—a continuing insistence upon intelligent prevention as against the old, desperate cures. It is a topic difficult to handle, not alone because of the prejudice in some quarters against it but because it is so easily vulgarized, but, deftly, in both dialogue and episode, Dell avoids the difficulty.

The book suffers considerably from too much detail, to much philosophic digression and from sentimentalities which jar on its major note. A delightful story, however, together with a refreshing vision of a future generation freed from superstition and doubt save it and make it one of the books of the season really worth reading.

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WEATHER

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The East Window

ROY A. HAYNES, Prohibition Commissioner of the United States in an article in the *World's Work* recently traced the history of the prohibition movement in America from colonial days when drunkenness was first punished by jail sentences. The next step was a law prohibiting the sale of liquor to the Indians. The next move was prohibition by county and state option and in this connection Mr. Haynes states that 98.2 percent of the country's population of 110,000,000 has had a chance to express itself on the question. Thirty-three states and four territories of the United States were "dry" embracing 60.7 percent of the country's population and 87.8 percent of the country's area, before the adoption of the amendment to the national Constitution. Then following the amendment to the Constitution came the Volstead Law making the country "bone dry," with the exception of those who patronise the bootleggers, of course. And in discussing the problem of bootleggers, Mr. Haynes gives it as his opinion that the amount of liquor smuggled into America from the outside is very small when compared with that of very bad quality produced illicitly inside of the country. Now apparently another chapter on the subject is to be written by the present Congress, which according to report, is framing a law permitting the manufacture of "light wines and beer."

★ ★ ★

Before dropping the subject of the coinage of depreciated dollars by the Chinese Government Mints, which has received so much attention recently, we desire to add the testimony of the Hon. A. O. Lang, Chairman of the Board of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation which was included in his address at the annual meeting of the bank held in Hongkong: "The Canton Mint has not been operating but the Nanking and Hangchow Mints have been coining Yuan dollars steadily throughout the year. It is regrettable to find that there has been a continuous depreciation of the weight and fineness of these coins, especially of those of the Hangchow Mint. This makes the retention of sycee all the more necessary although the Yuan dollar is becoming to a greatly increasing extent the national currency of the country. Since the beginning of 1920 China has absorbed over 322,000,000 standard ounces of silver, nearly all of which has gone to the coinage of these dollars. It is obvious that in default of a more reliable form of currency and of safe conditions in ordinary life, the savings of the lower Chinese classes are taking the form of hoarding these coins."

★ ★ ★

The London, Midland and Scottish Railway of Great Britain has enlisted the services of seventeen British painters, all members of the Royal Academy, to improve the quality of the railroad's outdoor advertising. The management of the railroal has placed no restrictions whatever upon the advertising and has told the artists to rely entirely upon their own skill and judgment as to what is fitting and in good taste. In this connection it is interesting to note that there has been considerable agitation recently in England on the subject of outdoor advertising in its relation to the country's beautiful landscapes and recently a number of important companies including Dunlop and Michelin, Shell Mex, Ltd., and the Anglo-American Oil Company have decided to withdraw their field advertisements immediately. According to a recent article on this subject in the *Living Age* an influential society headed by Lord Lascelles is working in co-operation with the Royal Automobile Club to induce all companies to give up their advertising where it spoils scenery.

★ ★ ★

When the library of the Imperial University of Japan was destroyed during the earthquake and fire of last autumn more than 750,000 volumes were lost constituting the largest collection of books and manuscripts in the Japanese Empire. Of the volumes lost 400,000 were in the Japanese and Chinese languages and the remainder chiefly in the English, German, Dutch and French languages. Several of the collections of books in the library will be impossible of replacement, such as 790 volumes constituting the chronicles of the Li Dynasty of Korea and the great Chinese encyclopaedia consisting of 9,998 volumes. There were also a number of original editions of books on Japan published by the Jesuits in Rome in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Prof. Ichikawa of the University estimates that the loss if it could be expressed in dollars and cents would run to 30,000,000 yen. Appeals have been sent out to all countries for copies of books held in other lands similar to those destroyed, and as a result there have been offers of many valuable collections. The matter of replacing many of the books has been aggravated by the fact that most of the book-sellers of both Tokio and Yokohama which formerly supplied the University Library have also had their stocks destroyed.

★ ★ ★

A subject which certain writers familiar more or less with the Far East like to toy with is that of Chinese friendship for the various foreigners with whom the Chinese come in contact. We used to hear that the Chinese had a higher regard for the Germans than for other foreigners and that many influential Chinese remained pro-German even during the time when their country was at war with the Kaiser's Government. Then we heard that the Americans were most popular with the Chinese, especially those Americans who were engaged in missionary work in the interior. Now we are hearing that the Japanese have advanced from the bottom position in Chinese esteem to a parity with the British and that the Americans are losing out from the standpoint of Chinese love and esteem. Most of these discussions are of little constructive value for the reason that the average Chinese makes little distinction as to foreign nationalities and is only "pro" this or that nationality from time to time as it suits his temporary advantage. The writer has attended dozens of meetings participated in by Chinese and Americans and has listened to speeches galore on the subject of Chinese-American friendship and nine out of ten of these addresses by Chinese mentioned the specific matters of the return of the Boxer Indemnity and the Hay Doctrine of the Open Door as the foundation of Chinese friendship for the Americans. In both the Indemnity matter and the Open Door Doctrine America *gave* China something and hence the Americans were for the time being very popular. Now, however, since other nations have decided to forego their shares of the Boxer Indemnity, or at least devote it to some purpose in China, the special advantage which the Americans enjoyed from this standpoint has passed away. In regard to the Open Door, practically the same element obtains. As long as America was the outstanding proponent of the doctrine of the Open Door and opposed political and territorial aggressions upon China the Americans were most beloved by the Chinese, but now that practically all nations have subscribed to this well-known world doctrine originally enunciated by John Hay, naturally the special advantages which the Americans enjoyed in this connection must now he shared with others. When the Japanese were trying by might and main to conquer China, using both soldiers and money in the process, naturally they were disliked by the Chinese, but when the Japanese at the Washington Conference for very well and generally understood reasons decided to throw overboard their old policies of aggression, the Chinese immediately began to hate them less. Now that the Japanese have apparently decided upon a policy of conciliation and, if we are to believe rumors in Chinese circles, are getting ready to make further heavy industrial investments in China, of course they are becoming more popular. We ought to be able to obtain a fairly accurate opinion of Chinese likes and dislikes from the lists of bandit and military outrages which appear in the press and when we examine these lists we find that the Chinese have been pretty generally fair and impartial in regard to the foreigners whom they have murdered and persecuted in recent years and months. The Americans, British, Italians, Japanese, French, Germans, Swiss, and even the Scandinavians and Mexicans have received their due share of attention and none can claim any special advantages from the standpoint of special considerations of friendship. We know of an incident which happened recently wherein a German missionary doctor visited a certain district and was simply overwhelmed by the natives seeking medical treatment. He was very popular but when he got ready to depart from the district he couldn't find a single native who would carry his baggage. This however was exceptional since there have been many outstanding cases of Chinese gratitude for services rendered by foreigners. The Chinese from the general standpoint of likes and dislikes are pretty much like everybody else. They love those who help them and hate those who injure them. Just now the French are unpopular in China because they are insisting that the Chinese carry out a treaty obligation by paying the French portion of the Boxer Indemnity in "gold" francs instead of "paper" francs as the Chinese would like to pay the account. The French could regain their "popularity" in twenty-four hours, if they were so minded, by agreeing to the Chinese contention. Both the Americans and the British are suffering somewhat in Chinese "esteem" these days because they are insisting that the Chinese observe their treaties, preserve order in the interior of the country and accept the responsibilities of a sovereign upright nation. Since this does not accord with the wishes or desires of the military gentlemen who are running the country at the present time, neither the British nor the Americans are as popular as they were during the Washington Conference when they were granting China's desires in every way possible. Of one thing however we may all be certain: the Chinese are all without exception very pro-Chinese and would in most cases be quite happy if the foreigners went away and ceased bothering them at all.

★ ★ ★

Edward L. Doheny, the oil magnate whose name has figured so prominently in the "oil scandal investigation" in Washington recently was one of the prominent leaders in the campaign for Irish freedom conducted in the United States. He acted as Eamon de Valera's agent and advocate in America and served as president of the "American Association for Recognition of the Irish Republic." He appeared on the floor of the last Democratic National Convention and tried to obtain the incorporation in the Democratic Party's platform of a plank favoring the recognition of Ireland. He is also supposed to have contributed a considerable sum toward the Irish propaganda in the United States in recent years.

★ ★ ★

A moving picture entitled the "Covered Wagon" now appearing in New York has broken the world's record for a continuous run. On January 31 it was appearing at the Criterian Theater after forty-seven consecutive weeks and thus had exceeded the best previous record of forty-four weeks established a few years ago by the "Birth of a Nation." The "Covered Wagon" is a story of early pioneering life in the American West and it is also said to have been as favorably received in the cities of Europe where it has been exhibited as it is in the United States. Our hope is that the proprietors are not waiting for China to become "united" before bringing it out here.

The Upper River Problem

NEW outbreaks of violence on the Upper Yangtsze, latest among them a war of the junkmen against the steamer pilots and crews, renew concern about the safety of life and the hopes of trade in that section during the present year and make one ponder the outlook for this pacifist nation.

The present row between junkmen and pilots is not, of course, the first of the kind in Szechuen nor is it entirely unexpected. Ever since the advent of steamer traffic on the Upper River, the junk guilds have been at war either with the owners of steam vessels or with the pilots or both and during the last two years, in desperation over the loss of their livelihood, the junkmen have carried their campaign to such extremes that lives have been lost and some of the finest of the ships have either been riddled with bullets or boarded and scuttled. The "Fook Yuen," a French ship, was so damaged at Wanhsien two years ago that she was forced to come to Shanghai for repairs which totalled more than Tls. 60,000. Last year a number of ships were damaged, pilots kidnapped and assaulted and trade, particularly in wood oil, was brought to a standstill for long periods.

With steam transportation rapidly crowding their vessels off the river, the junkmen do stand in a precarious position, and unless their economic situation is relieved, sabotage is not only to be expected, it is an almost natural and logical result. Junk pilots and crews on the Ichang-Suifu sector of river number several thousands and the number of persons actually dependent on the junk trade (families, boat-builders, sail-makers, supply dealers) totals many thousand. Between steam transport and the junk trade there is no compromise; when steam comes, the junks fade out and disappear. Each year new hundreds of the small ships leave the river and with them go hundreds of workers for which the overcrowded land offers no work and no alternatives but beggary or starvation. The advance of steam on the Upper River means only one thing to the junkman—a grim, stark, hungry future and it is not surprising if he fights the intruder with all the vigor there is in him.

But the futility of sabotage is rapidly dawning upon even the dullest trackers. Even if foreign governments make no interference, steam is on the Upper Yangtsze to stay and no amount of window breaking, shooting and kidnapping will frighten it off. It is part of the inevitable advance of modern commercial facilities in China; it recommends itself on its merits; it has become a practical necessity. In fact, the more violence that occurs, the more do shippers, particularly Chinese, resort to steamers, which alone can afford them safety for their cargo.

There is another way out for the junkman which he will demand soon or which some enlightened military despot will provide—industrial development of Szechuen. Whoever knows the broad and rich reaches of the province, even by report, knows of its hidden, untold and untouched mineral and oil deposits. That thousands should starve with plenty only a few yards beneath their feet is as exasperating as it is characteristic of the present state of affairs in this amazing country. Open up the mines and oil wells of Szechuen and ten times the number of stricken junk workers will find immediate and profitable labor.

The plight of the junkmen is the plight of the mass of the population in China—starving millions everywhere, with food to feed them and products to clothe and shelter them kept always just beyond reach by purblind or disinterested adminstrators. Let some of the military leaders shut down their arsenals and open up their storehouses of natural wealth, stop playing war and wasting the country's resources and get to work, stop fighting progress and co-operate with the rest of the world for the general good and we shall have something new and very desirable under the sun.

Wu Pei-fu, who has now moved into Szechuen committed to a program of industrial development and economic emancipation for the province has a unique opportunity. With one stroke and with very little outlay he can not only relieve the thousands of junkmen and others menaced by misery, but can make for a condition of peace and prosperity on the Upper River such as the section has never known. He has only to stop the war and throw the mines open to exploitation. It is an opportunity which any sincere and large visioned leader would welcome.

The Singapore Base

WHILE no official statement has been made on the subject, the Press Association, which is usually well informed, states that the British Government has decided not to proceed with the scheme for the establishment of a naval base at Singapore. Apparently this decision has been communicated to the colonies, and their replies are awaited before a statement is made in the House of Commons. In this there appears to be a ray of hope for those who have been the keenest proponents of the proposal. For it is conceivable, though hardly likely, that the opinion of colonial governments might have the effect of inducing the Labor Government to modify its decision. Exactly to what extent Mr. MacDonald's Cabinet have taken their decision is not at present manifest. Possibly they have adopted the view of those who considered the establishment of such a base totally unnecessary. Or, on the other hand, they may merely have shelved the whole scheme until the advent of some more favorable time when the finances of the United Kingdom might be better adapted to meet the substantial expense involved.

This decision, if the Press Association has accurately represented the facts, is all of a piece with the Labor policy. We find that in the earliest stages of its history as a government, a refusal to expand the air service in accordance with the desires of those who see a desire for substantial armament in this direction. Their excuse for proceeding with the naval building program was not the necessities of the service. Rather were they concerned with the provision of employment for men who would otherwise be out of work. And now, we find the Labor government apparently ready to abandon a plan upon which the British naval and

(Continued on Page 21)

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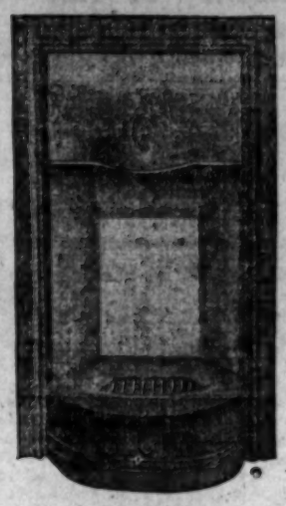

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Our Literary Column

EXCERPTS FROM GREAT WRITERS

By Mathy

That altar at Athens inscribed, "To the Unknown God," may have been true enough, but it was not good enough. A spiritual being is at present our highest conception of the likeness to the Most High—that it only appears upon earth beneath so many exterior disguises of legs, bodies, and heads, is sometimes a grave obstacle to its reverent recognition, but itself is strong in expression almost to omnipotence, and will make us aware of the august presence.

"The greatness of man," said Pascal, "is so evident that it is proved by his littleness;" and that the marvellous intricacy and splendor of the physical embodiment should in no case be forgotten in our estimate of the whole man, he said on another occasion that "Sneezing absorbs all the faculties of the soul."

We have a kind of Janus's heart, admiring two things at once, we long for heaven, but cling to earth, we worship the spirit, at the same time that we idolise the body; we know, indeed, that the appearance is deceptive and transitory, and may, any day, be crumbled away, yet, though we pray continually to be strengthened that we may walk by faith, we decline to do so until we have lost our sight. It is the staggering impossibility of all physical fellowship that rends the aching heart with the unavailing miseries of yearning and remorse in the first shock and wonder of personal bereavement; we cannot at such times, say with any enthusiasm, "Death, where is thy sting? where, Crave, thy victory?" We cannot say these words, except in public. "The heart knoweth its own bitterness!" It is not till the years have brought the peace of soothing resignation, and one by one the fretting sores are healed by the mercy of our fading minds that we can place the catastrophe in its true setting.

"Thy brother shall rise again," said Jesus to the woman he loved; "I know that he shall rise again at the last day," was her disconsolate reply. The separation of two lovers is an act without pity or grace in the sight of gods and men, if it do not out of the breaking of two hearts make one.

"Ride on," says an ancient seer, "because of the word of truth; and thy right hand shall teach thee terrible things."

We must trust to the great necessity, not seek too openly to compass the amazing Truth.

Love is never wasted, even if the object which brought it forth should perish and be seen no more—it is immortal, and though pent up in a million sorrows, will burst forth again one day and flood the world with mighty benison of flower and fruit. If the loss of fellowship teaches no other lesson than the value to be set upon it, then it has done well; if it spreads the spirit of compassion for the sufferings of many others then it could not have done better.

Love is said to be blind, but that is only because she refuses to see what she can never understand—it is we who must bear the light of the world in our eyes, and that is often misery enough.

"Ah, little hands that such long years
Must wander or through hopes and fears,
Must ache and bleed beneath your load;
I, nearer to the Wayside Inn
Where toil shall cease, and rest begin
Am weary, thinking of your road!"

The Singapore Base

(Continued from Page 20)

military experts have set the seal of their approval. It is no wonder, therefore, that there may be resignations from the British naval staff unless it is made perfectly clear by the government that it has overridden the advice given it.

While it is possible to feel regret that this opportunity for strengthening the weakest link in the protection of one of the longest lines of British commerce, is to be discarded, certain schools of thought in Britain and the world over will sympathise with the Labor government's attitude. True, Hongkong, being no longer the satisfactory naval base it originally was, there seems to be some need for the carrying out of the Singapore plan. But a better indication of British desire to seek peace in the Pacific and ensue it, could hardly be found than this expression of reluctance to establish a more modern base at the very gateway to the Orient. If, however, the British colonies are still thinking imperially, it is possible that the home government will be placed in an invidious position by their disagreement with the proposed abandonment or shelving of the scheme. But we doubt greatly, whether such considerations as the colonies could advance in support of the scheme would materially modify the attitude of the British government, unless the colonies involved were prepared substantially to aid the financing of such a proportion could their arguments prevail.

Chinese Postal Savings

THE continued growth of the Chinese Post Office Savings Bank, the report for which, for the year 1922, has just been issued is a remarkable indication of the way in which real security appeals to the careful-minded Chinese. As against 1921, the number of depositors increased from 13,863 to 20,378 the latter number placing on deposit the gratifying sum of $4,125,539.30 representing an average deposit of rather over $200 for each person. There was also an increase in the total amount withdrawn, the average *per capita* being somewhere in the neighborhood of $150, so that in the final result each of the depositors left with the Savings Bank an average of $50 as representing the balance saved. It might be argued that compared with China's vast population, a total of some 20,000 depositors is not proportionately large. But it has to be remembered that the report under review is only the fourth issued since the inauguration of this branch of the postal service and when it is remembered that the Chinese do not take too readily to innovations of this character, the results of the four years' work must be all the more gratifying to those responsible for the institution of such a service.

General conditions were adverse to greater growth in the numbers availing themselves of the facilities thus offered them, while the same factors, combined with the political situation prevented the postal authorities opening other branches which in more settled times might have been not only advisable but necessary. Again similar reasons made it difficult for the authorities to do much else than remit the money to the ports for safer custody and better investment. But despite these handicaps the increased success of the savings department augurs well for even greater expansion in the future, and the time may not be so far distant when it will assume the imposing proportions it does in other countries.

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—First Sunday in Lent. 8 a.m. Holy Communion (also in Bubbling Well Chapel). 10.30 a.m. Mattin and Sermon: Psalm 119, vv. 1-16; Shaw in C.; Lessons: Eclus ii, Matthew iii; Anthem: "Yea, though I walk," Sullivan; Hymns 85, 185, 86; Preacher: Rev. W. Robbins, M. A. 3 p.m. Children's Service and Sunday School. 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon: Psalm 119, vv. 17-40; Walmisley in D minor; Lessons: Genesis xxi, 1-12, Mark xiv, 1-26, Hymns 263, 184, 93, 91; Preacher: The Dean.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—10.30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon; Preacher: Rev. T. W. Hall, M. A. 8 p.m. Service for Sailors.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield. Holy Communion in English at 7.30 a.m. Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: Rev. J. W. Nichols, D. D.

St. Joseph's Church.—Low Masses at 6, 7 and 8.15 a.m. At 10 o'clock, High Mass, Sermon in French. At 4 p.m. Benediction. On week days, Masses at 6 and 7.30 a.m.

Union Church, Shanghai.—10.30 a.m. Prayer Meeting. 11 a.m. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Rowland, M. A.; Subject: "Christian Hospitality;" Chant 58; Anthem: Jubilate Deo (Gauett in F.); Hymns 10, 571, 196. 3 p.m. Sunday School. 6 p.m. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Rowland, M. A.; Subject: "Love and Hatred;" Chant 87; Hymns 55, 357, 185, 700.

Community Church.—9.30 Sunday School at the American School, 10 Avenue Petain. 11 a.m. Morning Worship in the Columbia Club, 50 Route Doumer. The pastor, Rev. Clifford M. Drury, will preach. Subject: "Jesus, the Son of God." Special music by the choir. 5 p.m. Song Service in the Navy Y. M. C. A. The pastor will preach on "Forbid them not." Text: Luke 9.50. Special music by the choir.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Evangelical) corner of Range and Chapoo Roads, 11 a.m. by Rev W. H. Warren, of Yangchow. 6 p.m. by Rev. W. H. Warren, of Yangchow. 11 a.m. Children's service. All English speaking boys and girls invited. 3 p.m. Sunday School.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai, Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Man." Sunday School 10 o'clock. Testimony meeting Wednesday evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. in the Chung Foo Building, 25 Jinkee Road, Rooms 502 and 503.

Correspondence

THE CALENDAR

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS:

Sir:—The method of ascertaining the day of the week for any date under the New Style, given by your correspondent, "Bookworm," while good, is surpassed by one found in the "Short Rule Arithmetic," published by W. K. David, Philadelphia, 1992. This method uses the same "ratios" for the months as those given by "Bookworm." For leap years the ratios are one less each for January and February. Five is added to all calculations for the 20th Century, and five is deducted for the 18th Century.

To find the day of the week for any given year: to the last two figures of the year annex a cipher: divide this number by 8, discarding any remainder; add the ratio for the month; add the day of the month; divide the result by 7. The remainder indicates the day of the week, or if there be an even number of 7's, the day is Saturday.

Example. What day of the week was Dec. 25, 1899?

Divide by 8	8)990
Discard 7's	7)123
	17
Remainder	4
Add ratio for Dec.	1
Add day of month	25
Discard 7's	7)30
Remainder	4

2, showing day to be Monday.

Another example is added to show now 5 must be added for the present century.

On what day will July 4, 1924 fall?

	8)240
	7) 30
	4
	2
Add 5 for century	5
	7
	0
Ratio for July	2
Day	4
	6

showing that the 4th of July, 1924 will fall on Friday.

By memorising the few numbers necessary, one may, with a little practise become entirely independent of any calendars for daily use.

Yours respectfully,
W. A. E.

March 6, 1924.

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Kitchen Coal No. 1 (Screened)	$18.00 per ton
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REVEAL SOLDIERS WANTONLY FIRED ON U. S. FLAG

Changsha Consul's Letter Corrects Several Errors

Official confirmation that Chinese soldiers, to show their contempt for foreigners, deliberately fired on the American flag which was flying over the Roman Catholic Mission near Changsha was given THE CHINA PRESS in a letter received yesterday from Mr. C. D. Meinhardt, American Vice-Consul in Charge.

Mr. Meinhardt wrote to correct several errors which have appeared in the local press concerning bandit activities in Hunan and Kweichow. His letter reads as follows:

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS:
Shanghai.

Sir:—Since erroneous information has on several occasions been published in Shanghai papers in connection with reports of recent kidnappings and other outrages perpetrated against foreigners in the Changsha consular district, the provinces of Hunan and Kweichow, I believe you will not object to receiving a few corrections, so that you may have the real facts for future reference and possible use.

Reverend F. Strauss, the German missionary in the Liebenzeller Mission, who was kidnapped on October 17 was not released until January 4. On December 31 he was taken over from his original captors by the leader of another band of brigands who wanted to become soldiers. The ransom paid for them was eight hundred strings of copper cash or about $360.00 Mexican, which was regarded as his food money. After further negotiations with a General Chang in Hungkiang Mr. Strauss was released. As the first band were unwilling to join the army and they had demanded a large ransom, it is not known why they released their captive for such a small sum.

Dr. E. W. Schmalzried is a missionary of the Evangelical Church Mission at Tungjen, Kweichow, and not of the Reformed Church Mission, which has no station at Changteh. He was ransomed and released by the Tungjen authorities on December 20.

The two American Catholic priests, Fathers Flavian Mullins and Arthur Benson (not Bernard) were fired upon, when their mission was looted on January 3 by troops belonging to the First Hunan Division, who had reentered the city of Supu on that day without encountering any opposition. The priests did not carry a flag, but the American flag which was flying over the mission was deliberately fired at by the soldiers in order to show their contempt.

Very respectfully yors,
C. D. Meinhardt,
American Vice Consul in Charge.

Plan Conference On Navy Repairs

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, March 5.—Admiral Li Teng-hsin, Minister of the Navy, has telegraphed to Admiral Wen Shou-teh asking him to come to Peking and consult with the Minister regarding the cost of effecting necessary repairs to the squadron under Admiral Wen's command. It appears that most of these vessels require extensive refitting or repairs.

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Italian Munitions Suddenly Disappear From Sanchiatien

Peking, March. 5.—With reference to the Italian arms and munitions at Sanchiatien, the Cabinet denies the report that the government has purchased them for five million dollars. As a matter of fact, the government claims, the arms will be placed under the guardianship of Sino-Italian officials and that in this way, they will not fall into the hands of the contending militarists of the various provinces and augment China's domestic troubles.

Peking, March 5.—The report was current in the Legation Quarter today that the arms and ammunition sold to the Chinese by the Italians and transported to Sanchiatien near Peking, have been taken from the arsenal there. This could not be confirmed and the report did not give the ultimate destination. It is understood that the Italian Marines who guarded the shipment from the Tientsin godown to Sanchiatien have returned to their post in Peking.

459 Shops Closed Down In Peking

According to statistics just gathered by the Peking Municipality, four hundred and fifty-nine shops in Peking have closed down on account of bankruptcy or other causes. The East City contained 230 failures. The following 145 shops were closed down because of bankruptcy:

11 grocers, 58 drapers, 18 butchers, and 67 cigarette and kerosene shops.

The following 58 shops shut their doors because they were losing money. 7 paper shops, 13 silk shops, 5 fruit shops, 19 noodle shops, 5 undertakers, 3 grocers, 23 rice shops, 4 wine shops, 4 money exchangers, and 2 candle shops.

In the West City, there were 104 failures as follows: 20 drug stores, 13 noodle shops, 25 mat shops, 7 iron-mongers, 5 drapers, 15 grocers, 8 restaurants, 3 tobacconists, 4 jewellers, and 4 undertakers.

The South City had 81 failures as follows: 5 silk shops, 19 rice shops, 7 tobacconists, 16 oil and wine shops, 23 shops for "burial clothing," 8 lumber shops, 2 restaurants, and 1 sauce shop.

54 shops in the North City closed down because of bankruptcy. They are 9 mat shops, 7 cigarette shops 12 candy shops, 6 butchers, 11 oil and salt shops, and 9 salt shops. Eleven other shops closed down on account of bad business. They are 1 oil and salt shop, 3 coal sellers 1 pork shop, 5 cigarette shops, and 1 wood engraver.

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U. S. Court For China

HEARINGS.

Before the Commissioner

March 1, 1924, Crim. No. 565, U. S. v. John P. Kelly; testimony taken of Foster H. Kries; submitted.

March 1, 1924, Crim. No. 567, U. S. v. E. Johnson; plea of guilty; submitted.

March 1, 1924, Crim. No. 566, U. S. v. L. Hanson; plea of guilty; submitted.

March 1, 1924, Crim. No. 568, U. S. v. C. L. Bennett; testimony taken of Sung An Yi, C. Doyle, and C. L. Bennett; submitted.

March 1, 1924, Crim. No. 564, U. S. v. M. L. Moody; plea of guilty; submitted.

March 1, 1924, Crim. No. 560, U. S. v. P. Giovanini; plea of guilty; submitted.

March 1, 1924, Crim. No. 562, U. S. v. P. Giovanini; testimony taken of Mungal Singh and P. Giovanini; submitted.

JUDGMENTS AND ORDERS.

(By the Commissioner)

March 1, 1924, Crim. No. 567, U. S. v. E. Johnson; sentence.

March 1, 1924, Crim. No. 566, U. S. v. L. Hanson; sentence.

March 1, 1924, Crim. No. 568, U. S. v. C. L. Bennett; sentence.

March 1, 1924, Crim. No. 564, U. S. v. M. L. Moody; assessed costs and warned.

March 1, 1924, Crim. No. 560, U. S. v. P. Giovanini; assessed costs and warned.

March 1, 1924, Crim. No. 563, U. S. v. P. Giovanini; assessed costs and warned.

MISCELLANEOUS FILINGS

Feb. 27, 1924, Cause No. 2382, In re application of Barry C. Eastham for admission to the bar; petition; certificate.

Feb. 27, 1924, Cause No. 2175, L. G. Husar v. U. S. Shipping Board et al.; answer to amended complaint; motion for default judgment.

Feb. 27, 1924, Cause No. 2388, In re Maria W. P. Wilson's estate; administrator's oath.

Feb. 27, 1924, Cause No. 2367, Chinese-American Bank of Commerce v. F. A. Bowen; plaintiff's reply.

Feb. 27, 1924, Cause No. 1544, Emil S. Fischer v. Charles Stone et al.; marshal's report on disposition of property and funds.

Feb. 27, 1924, Cause No. 2324, In re The American Manufacturing Co. of China, Inc.; receiver's special report on claim of Upham estate.

Feb. 28, 1924, Cause No. 417, Henry P. Newman's Mandschurische, etc. v. Batouleff, Zimmerman and Co.; motion for hearing.

Feb. 28, 1924, Cause No. 2388, In re Maria W. P. Wilson's estate; bond; letters of administration.

Feb. 29, 1924, Cause No. 2387, Smith v. Smith; motion to dismiss.

Feb. 29, 1924, Cause No. 2390, Walter Bornhorst v. R. J. Hoch and N. A. Anderson; complaint; summons issued.

Feb. 29, 1924, Cause No. 2341, In re Richard Swain's will; inventory.

Feb. 29, 1924, Cause No. 2391, Dowdall, Read and Tulasne v. The Shanghai Building Co. Inc. et al.; complaint; summons issued.

Feb. 29, 1924, Cause No. 2317, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; petition for writ of error; assignment of errors.

March 3, 1924, Cause No. 417, Henry P. Newman's Mandschurische, etc. v. Batouleff, Zimmerman and Co.; answer to motion for hearing.

March 3, 1924, Cause No. 2360, V. Richter v. T. Tapia; demurrer to amended complaint.

March 3, 1924, Cause No. 2355, Eisler v. Irons; praecipe for execution; writ of execution issued.

March 3, 1924, Cause No. 1676, Merchandise Brokerage Co. v. Getz Bros. and Co. of the Orient, Ltd.; mandate from U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

March 3, 1924, Cause No. 2391, Dowdall, Read and Tulasne v The Shanghai Building Co. Inc et al.; marshal's return of summons.

March 3, 1924, Cause No. 2385, Mao Sha Tse v. W. M. Smith et al.; marshal's return of summons.

BY THE COMMISSIONER

Feb. 28, 1924, Crim. No. 562, U. S. v. J. H. Free; complaint.

Feb. 28, 1924, Crim. No. 563, U. S. v. P. W. Giovannini; complaint.

Feb. 28, 1924, Crim. No. 564, U. S. v. D. L. Mody; complaint.

Feb. 28, 1924, Civil No. 152, L. C. Publishing Co. v. B. D Stewart; marshal's return of summons.

Feb. 28, 1924, Crim. No. 565, U. S. v. J. P. Kelly; complaint; warrant issued; marshal's return of warrant.

Feb. 29, 1924, Civil No. 149, Gun Kwei Long v. Carl Crow; plaintiff's memorandum brief.

March 1, 1924, Crim. No. 566, U. S. v. L. Hanson; complaint.

March 1, 1924, Crim. No. 567, U. S. v. E. Johnson; complaint.

March 1, 1924, Crim. No. 568, U. S. v. C. L. Bennett; complaint.

March 3, 1924, Civil No. 152, L. C. Publishing Co. v. B. D Stewart; answer.

March 3, 1924, Civil No. 103, Asia Butchery Co. v. L. Siegman; subpoena issued; marshal's return of subpoena.

Oculists' Institute Company
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O.I.C.

The China Press Want Ads
OFFICE: No. 17 NANKING ROAD

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GRAND OPENING OF
The Midnight Follies!
The Midnight Follies!!
The Midnight Follies!!!
on
FRIDAY, MARCH 14th
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT
of
PEGGY LOVELL
RALPH SAWYER
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CHRLS HOLT
These well known ENGLISH ARTISTS are Producing something ABSOLUTELY NEW to Shanghai, in THE MIDNIGHT FOLLIES, in which they will assume the Leading Roles, and be ably assisted by FIFTEEN (15) PRETTY GIRLS.
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Featuring the Latest SONGS—SKETCHES BURLESQUE — BALLET — EXHIBITION DANCING (of Fox Trot, Waltz, Tango, etc.)
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FRIDAY, MARCH 14th

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Around The Cinema Houses Of Shanghai

THE "WHITE TIGER" AT THE APOLLO

The lives of the three crooks in "White Tiger," the Universal-Jewel underworld picture showing at the Apollo today, have about as much romance in them as the carping of bull frogs over the humidity of the atmosphere. "White Tiger" is a blow at sentimental fiction. Police authorities have long said that sentimental nonsense in fiction about the "romance" of a life of crime does incalculable harm to the morals of growing generations.

PRISCILLA DEAN in "WHITE TIGER" A UNIVERSAL JEWEL

Consequently "White Tiger" should do great good by its satirical denunciation of the popular conception.

Priscilla Dean is the star, the same beautiful heroine the world remembers in another great crook picture, "Outside the Law." And it's the Dean-Browning combination at work again. Tod Browning wrote and directed the film story, just as he did "Outside the Law."

Coming on the heels of "The Flame of Life" as it does, "White Tiger" is a wide change from the recent Dean vehicles. It is the first underworld story in which she has appeared for some time. But Wallace Beery, the inimitable "villain" of "The Flame of Life," and noted also for his recent work in "Robin Hood," handles the main "heavy" characterisation with his usual capability in "White Tiger."

"MORALS OF MARCUS" AT APOLLO

Sir Marcus Ordeyne and his irrepressible protegee, Carlotta, two of the most whimsical and delightful characters ever conceived by William J. Locke, the popular English novelist, have been brought to the screen in Realart's recent release, "Morals," with May McAvoy as Carlotta, and William P. Carleton as Sir Marcus.

Thousands in this city will recall the delightful story of the little English orphan, reared in a Turkish harem, whom circumstance throw into the home and life of Sir Marcus Ordeyne, a staid English author.

The innocent ingenuousness of Carlotta involves Sir Marcus in more embarrassing situations than one could have thought possible. He thinks he doesn't like it—but when the little nuisance goes away for a week-end he comes to the sudden realisation that he loves Carlotta, a decision intensified when the master of the Turkish harem comes to London to claim her.

But the path towards the culmination of his romance is anything but smooth, a fact that provides many unexpected dramatic features to this popular, human and entertaining story.

Playing the leading male role of "Sir Marcus" is William P. Carleton, the noted stage and screen leading man who recently scored such a conspicuous success in "Inside the Cup." Other actors include William E. Lawrence, Kathlyn Williams and Sydney Bracey.

It will be shown at the Apollo Starting Wednesday.

MARJORIE HUME HAS LEADING ROLE AT THE ISIS

Of all the available stars of the British stage, Marjorie Hume was chosen as best qualified to play the feminine lead in "The Great Day," a superb British made Paramount picture which will be shown at the Isis Theater tomorrow.

This brilliant young screen star has endeared herself to the British public and won the praise of the keenest of London's critics. Miss Hume scored a big hit in the revival of "Milestones," "The Man Who Stayed at Home," "My Lady's Dress" and "The Maid of the Mountains." It was during the run of the last named play that she first began to act for the screen.

It was Eileen Terry, the famous English actress who was instrumental in helping Miss Hume to win her way in the picture-world. Miss Terry having taken an interest in her while they were associated in a big film production in which the former was starring.

Among landmarks in Miss Hume's career as a screen actress were her performances in "The Duchess of Seven Dials," "The Swindler" and "The Keeper of the Door." In the last named Miss Hume had an extremely difficult and emotional part but she rose to its possibilities with triumphant success.

LAVISH BALL IS BIG FEATURE IN "THE RESTLESS SEX"

What is declared to be the most elaborate motion picture ballroom scene ever filmed is one of the features of "The Restless Sex," which will be the chief attraction at the Isis Theatre on Wednesday and the week end. Marion Davies is the star and the picture was adapted from the popular novel by Robert W. Chambers.

Over Six hundred people take part in the scene. Since they are costumed as gods and goddesses of Grecian mythology, most of them come from the choruses of current Broadway attractions, Joseph Urban, well known for the artistic scenery which he has designed for the Follies and other prominent productions, is responsible for the beautiful ballroom sets. Erte, the famous Russian designer whose costumes are used exclusively in the Follies Bergere Paris, created the exquisite gowns worn by Miss Davies and the other principals.

"The Restless Sex" portrays the romance of a pretty society girl who has ambitions to become more in the world than an idle wife. Ralph Kellard and Carlyle Blackwell are included in the supporting cast and the picture, which was produced by Cosmopolitan for Paramount release was directed by Robert Z. Leonard.

"THE VALLEY OF DOUBT"

The icy atmosphere of northern woods has been convincingly and artistically created in "The Valley of Doubt," which is a drama of the vigorous out-of-door type. In casting, a successful effort has been made to select a variety of racial types such as would naturally be found in surroundings as remote and sparsely settled as these.

The narrative in its combination of romance and villainy, is unlike other pictures of this class. The love affair is triangular and involves intrigue, misunderstanding and fights of the usual order, culminating in an unexpected turn of good fortune, melodramatically set forth.

Tommy Hilgrade is sent away from the city by his father, who hopes to improve the boy's morals by giving him a taste of rugged life in the Canadian woods. His sister, Marion, goes with him to help keep him straight.

She wanted to protect her brother's good name. So she followed him far into the Limberlands of the north. Cupid had preceded and arranged a thrilling Romance. She was able to carry out her mission and at the same time to accept the man she loved.

Come and see how one woman, inspired by faith, crossed the "Valley of Doubt" without being harmed.

The picture is showing at Olympic on March 10 to 12.

"WOLVES OF THE NIGHT" AT THE VICTORIA

The character played by William Farnum in "Wolves of the

(Continued on Page 24)

FOR PEOPLE WHO ARE FEELING OLD

Old age comes early to those whose blood is thin and weak. When the system becomes run down the shoulders begin to stoop, the step loses its elasticity, the eye its sparkle and the skin its color. In addition to these external changes there is an almost unceasing distress consisting of indigestion, headaches, extreme nervousness, sleeplessness and dizzy spells.

Good blood and plenty of it is the secret of health and vigor. If you want to take years from your appearance and restore your body to health begin treatment with the blood builder and nerve tonic which Mrs. Elizabeth Morton, of No. 82 Shirley street, Roxbury, Boston, Mass., endorses so highly.

"I became badly run down," says Mrs. Morton, "and lost so much weight and strength that I looked and felt old. My color was very poor and I didn't have any energy. I grew melancholy and worried so much that I could not sleep well. The effort of climbing stairs exhausted me and left me panting for breath. I generally had a severe headache when I awoke. There were pains across my back and shoulders.

"A cousin who had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with a great deal of benefit was so sure that the pills would help me that I began to take them. My appetite improved almost at once and I began to gain weight. I took them for three months and have completely regained my health and feel like a new and younger person. I shall never be without Dr. Williams' Pink Pills again for I have great faith in them as a blood builder."

Your own druggist sells the world famous Blood and Nerve restorative, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, or sent, post free, 1 bottle for $1.50, 6 bottles $8, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 Kiangse Road, Shanghai. Write today for the booklet "The Way To Be Well" It is free.

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12 ROUNDS
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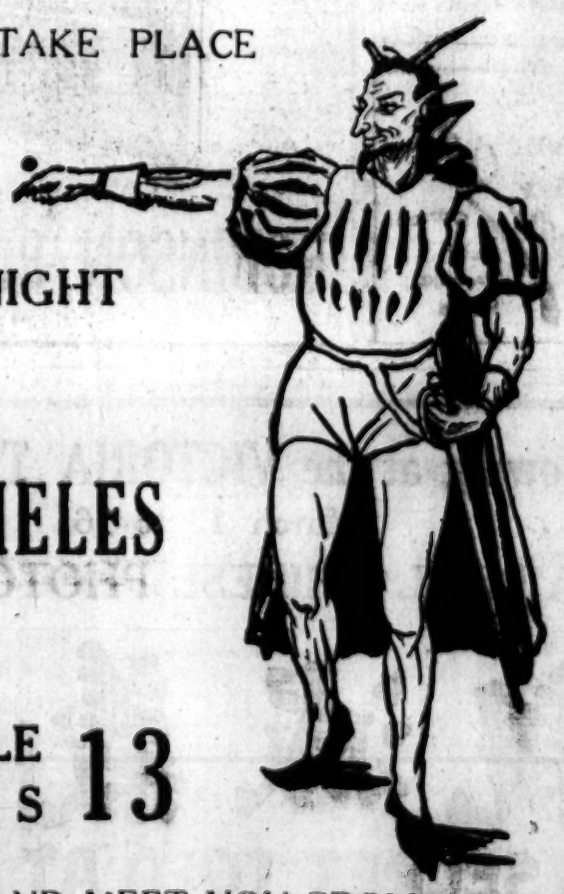

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MEPHISTOPHELES
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WILL GREET AND MEET YOU FROM
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You'll be surprised
AT THE
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NOTICE: For Reservations Telephone West 4418
N. E. NEUWIRT,
Manager

Around The Cinema Houses Of Shanghai

(Continued from Page 23)

Night" is a modern Enoch Arden. Bruce Andrews, a mining engineer, is married to the woman he loves and then separated from her in such a way that she thinks he is dead, and she is persuaded to marry again. The situation

MARION DAVIES & CARLYLE BLACKWELL in a scene from the COSMOPOLITAN Production "THE RESTLESS SEX" A PARAMOUNT PICTURE

where Andrews returns to his old home while still ignorant of how matters stand, expecting to find his wife and child, and is told that the boy is not his, gives the star an opportunity for some of his best work. There is also constant change of location in the story, the action starting on a Western sheep ranch, then moving to a mining district in Chile, and including scenes on the stock exchange before the picture is finished.

The film will be shown at the Victoria Theater March 13 to 16.

AUDREY MUNSON IN "HEEDLESS MOTHS"

Audrey Munson, the "modern Venus," who has attained world-wide fame as an artist's model, having been chosen by the greatest modern masters to pose for their great works, has finally been induced to go into the movies.

That her maiden effort as a screen star already sets her in the front rank of motion-picture actresses is the opinion of everyone who will see "Heedless Moths," the Audrey Munson photoplay. As her director, Robert Z. Leonard declared when the picture was completed, "Miss Munson takes to the screen like a fish to water."

The noted model was fortunate enough to make her debut on the screen in a picture that has rarely been equalled in artistry and extravagance. In addition to the magnificence of the production itself, the picture possesses the added interest of being a true narrative of Miss Munson's life within artists' studios.

From the day when she embarked on her career and was forced to fight all the trickery and hypocricy of sham artists whose only interest in art was to lure unsuspecting girls to their studios, up to the present day, when Miss Munson has attained the pinnacle of her fame as the world's most beautiful art model, "Heedless Moths," describes every step in her career.

Besides the powerful love-story which "Heedless Moths" contains, there are scenes in artists' chambers which have rarely been matched for picturesqueness and charm. The figure of Miss Munson also plays prominently in the picture, and spectators of this unusual film will find a delight in beholding the most perfect womanly form of the age.

It will be easy to understand why Audrey Munson was chosen as the model for the country's greatest statues. In every large city of the country, Miss Munson's person has been the model which the artist used in the statuary that adorns municipal buildings and museums.

"Heedless Moths" will be screened at the Victoria tomorrow and until Wednesday.

Norma Talmadge In Fine New Play At The Carlton

In "Ashes of Vengeance" a massive production of ten reels, which starts a four-day run at the Carlton Theater on Monday, Norma Talmadge reaches the zenith of her motion picture career. As Yoeland de Breux, fairest flower of France, she accomplishes histrionic work such as has never been witnessed on the screen.

"Ashes of Vengeance" is a romance of France in the days of Catherine di Medici. Some of the scenes show the soldiers of that period in the execution of duties requiring unquestioned devotion to the spirit of military discipline; and in the belief that the martial spirit of France would be best portrayed by French soldiers, Director Lloyd sought to have men play in it, who have served under the tri-color of France.

Forty-eight sets, among them the most massive interiors ever built for a motion picture, were especially constructed for this picture. Thousands of soldiers, mounted and afoot, thousands of dancers and other thousands of extras, dressed in costumes of the period, take part in the picture.

The story is by H. B. Somerville, directed by Frank Lloyd.

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PRE-EMINENT LOVE INTEREST.
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A WOMAN'S PICTURE.
Virile Rush of Action, Herculean Battles between Hate-Maddened Swordsmen make this
A MAN'S PICTURE.
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The China Press
大陸報

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SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MARCH 9, 1924

Business and Official Notices

NOMAD OASIS
Annual Meeting

Members are informed that the annual meeting with election of officers will take place at the regular monthly meeting of Tuesday, March 11. The business meeting will be called to order at Masonic Hall at 6.30 p.m. After the business and election of new officers, the group will adjourn to the Hotel Parisien where they will be in the hands of the Entertainment Committee and the hotel management for dinner and the evening.

All Shriners are urged to be present. Visitors are cordially invited to spend the afternoon and the evening with us.

66184

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of MARIA W. P. WILSON, Deceased.

Cause No. 2388
Estate No. 544
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of MARIA W. P. WILSON, deceased, to present the same with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before September 1, 1924, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

DANIEL A. WILSON,
Administrator.
c/o CHINA IMPORT & EXPORT LUMBER CO.
6, Kiukiang Road,
Shanghai, China.
March 1, 1924.

65920

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION
No. 3227

The Council is prepared to receive applications for the post of Clerical Assistant in the Public Works Department.

Candidates must have previous office experience and a good knowledge of book keeping. Commencing pay: Tls. 250 per mensem.

Applications enclosing copies of references should be addressed to the Commissioner of Public Works, Administration Building, 15 Hankow Road.

By order,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Acting Secretary.

Council Chamber,
Shanghai, March 5, 1924.

66117 M 9

The Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders of The Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels, Limited, will be held at The Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on Saturday the 22nd March, 1924, at 11.30 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of receiving a statement of accounts and the report of the Board of Directors for the year ended the 31st December 1923, confirming the appointment of Directors, and re-electing a Director and the Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from Friday the 14th March, 1924 until Saturday the 22nd March, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PERCY H. SUCKLING,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1924.

LOST

LOST one Provisory Certificate of the Sino Italian Bank, Serial No. C. 1371—C. 1380 under the name of Li Kuo Chi for Nominal Value Mex. $1,000. The public is requested to note that this Certificate has been declared to the Bank as lost and annulled.

ROBERT LEE

66141 M 12

LADY DOCTOR R. R. Immerman M. D. begs to announce the opening of her private maternity home, 142 Bubbling Well Road, Tel. West 1561. Inquiries at Doctor's office, 16, Nanking Road, Tel. Central 1669, and at the Maternity Home by Doctor's assistant Midwife, Mrs. Conde Rengarten.

66153 A 8

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In the International Mixed Court of Shanghai

Chinese Civil Case No. 1880-A.
YANG TSHO DING
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trading as the
TSUNG TAH BANK
正泰錢莊
(In Liquidation)

A Petition has been filed for the liquidation of the above mentioned Bank, and, by a Court Order dated 1st March 1924, we were appointed Liquidators.

Creditors are required to send to us their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims on or before 7th April, 1924, after which date no further claims will be recognised.

All debts due to the Bank should be paid to us forthwith, and debtors are warned not to pay their debts to any person or persons other than ourselves.

SETH, MANCELL & McLURE,
Official Court Accountants.
7 Avenue Edouard VII,
Shanghai, 5th March, 1924.

66091 M. 9

NOTICE

In re MOW FUNG (茂豐)
Creditors.

A meeting of creditors of above will be held at the office of undersigned on the thirteenth instant, at 5 p.m. to hear the report of the custodian of the small amount of goods, delivered by Mow Fung (茂豐) to his creditors at the creditors' meeting held November 17, 1920, and to decide what to do with the balance (if any) of the proceeds of the sale of such property after the payment of fees and expenses.

PAUL MYRON LINEBARGER
Attorney and Counselor at Law
Telephone Cent. 8300
62 Kiangse Road.

66156 M 11

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DENTAL INSTRUMENTS
HOSPITAL SUPPLIES
Pasco Trading Co. Fed. Inc.
26 Canton Road.

66155 M 15

S.S. "Wheatland Montana" from Seattle

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Examination of ship's damaged cargo ex the s.s. "Wheatland Montana" will be held at the Robert Dollar (Pai Lien Chien) Wharf on Tuesday, March 11th, at 9.00 a.m., when Messrs. Eisler Reeves and Murphy, Marine Surveyors, will be in attendance.

THE ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE AGENT.

66158 M 9

"The annual meeting of The Frederick Ward Post, American Legion will be held in the Court Room, United States Court on Monday, March 10, 1924, at 5:30 p.m. All members are urged to be present.

C. S. FRANKLIN,
Commander."

66024

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66087 M 9

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65575 M 16

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65805 A 25

The Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SHARE WARRANTS TO BEARER REGARDING ISSUE OF NEW COUPONS.

Notice is hereby given that each Talon attached to a Share Warrant of the Company should be deposited forthwith at the Company's office, No. 7 Soochow Road, Shanghai, in exchange for a receipt entitling the bearer to exchange such receipt for a new sheet of Dividend Coupons, when these arrive from England. Due notice will be given by advertisement of the time and place for such further exchange. Each Talon must be sent to London before the Company can send the corresponding new Coupons to Shanghai and therefore the sooner the Talon is deposited the sooner the new Coupons can be given in exchange for the receipt now to be issued. Holders are warned that the receipt will be given only to bearer of the Talon which should therefore be sent by a person trusted by the holder.

DONALD McCOLL,
General Manager.
"Traction House,"
No. 7, Soochow Road,
Shanghai, February 25th, 1924.

65784

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the owner's duplicate copy of United States Consular Paoshan Title Deed No. 175, in the name of S. P. Barchet, now deceased, has been declared to be lost or stolen, the original owner's copy having been found, and that application will be made to the United States Consulate General at Shanghai for the cancellation of the duplicate Title Deed at the expiration of three months from this date

DAVIES & BRYAN,
Attorneys for Beneficial Owner.
Dated: March 6, 1924.

66113

Great Spring Sale

by China Trunk Emporium, corner of Nanking and Thibet Roads (*not the new small shop; but the 4-roomed one, please note*) of

Wardrobe Trunks

Steamer and cabin trunks, made of 7 and 4 ply wood &c., and covered with fibre, leather, & sheet-steel, and guaranteed indistructible. They are

Lighter, Stronger & Cheaper

than hitherto procurable; also genuine leather trunks, suit cases, handbags, hat cases &c., of quality. Inspection invited. Tel. C. 612.

Wharfage and Landing Charges

This is to notify all concerned that on and after June 1st, 1924, the WHARFAGE, LANDING, and DELIVERY CHARGES, as printed on the present Tariff dated January 1st, 1922, will be increased by 20%, instead of the present 10% as printed on the front of the Tariff.

A special rebate of 15% will be allowed at the Pootung Wharves on the increased Tariff.

China Merchants' Lower, Central, Eastern, and Yangkadu Wharves. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co's Hongkew, Old Ningpo, and Pootung Wharves.

March 1st, 1924.

65950

MARCH 12th

is the latest date we can accept copy for our

1924 Shanghai Directory

Firms, Associations, etc., listed free

Send us your name and our representative will call or

Forms on application to

Rosenstock's
Directory and Commercial Gazetteer of China

22 Nanking Road Phone C. 4778

OFFICIAL REMINDER

All Bondholders are notified that the next drawing will take place on Saturday, the 15th of March, when approximately $130,000 will be reimbursed.

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY.
7 Avenue Edouard VII

FIRE SALE

for one week

ALL DRESSES SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY SMOKE

MAHRIAH'S
No. 6 Broadway

66095 M 9

4th Drawing of Peking Hankow Railway Bonds 1921

REDEMPTION OF BONDS DRAWN

By the permission of the Ministry of Communications and after the approval in the Conference of Cabinet, the PEKING HANKOW RAILWAY has issued in the year 1921 FOUR MILLIONS DOLLARS OF BONDS.

According to the original regulations, the bonds will be redeemed by half-yearly drawings, i.e., 15th March and 15th September of each year. The first and second and third drawings have taken place regularly in the months of 15th March and 15th September of each year.

The fourth drawing will take place at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of 15th March next in the PALACE OF CENTRAL PARK in the presence of delegates sent by the Ministry of Communications, Audit Department and of Bondholders.

The bonds drawn will be redeemed in cash at the following Banks from 30th March to 30th April 1924:—

Bank of China, Bank of Communications, Kin Tcheng Banking Corporation, The Continental Bank, Salt Industrial Bank and Hsin Hua Savings Bank, Peking.

And after that date the bonds drawn can be redeemed in cash in PEKING HANKOW RAILWAY, ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT.

By Order.

66120 M 14

FOR TEN DAYS ONLY
VERY CHEAP SALE
of
Best Italian Marble Monuments and Alabaster Works.
Marble Statue, Head Stones, Crosses, etc.
Alabaster Statue, Lamps, etc.
at
B. BERTUCCI MARBLE WORKS
97 Rue Montauban.
Open to 6.30 p.m.

66042 M 15

CORNER SHOP ON NANKING ROAD

To Let at Reasonable Rental one of the most Desirable Locations in the City

Apply At Once To Box 946,

THE CHINA PRESS

T. F. 253.

Business and Official Notices

NOTICE

We are in no way responsible for any Debts contracted by R. A. Thompson formerly of the Zylstra Building.

We are in no way responsible for any Debts contracted by D. Goehring operating under the name of, and in the former office of, R. A. Thompson.

We are in no way responsible for any Debts contracted by Goehring Optical Coy. formerly of 11B. Nanking Road.

The Oculists' Institute Co. (with which is incorporated The Gatton, Thompson and Empire Optical Companies) is in no way connected with any of the above.

OCULISTS' INSTITUTE COMPANY,
49A Nanking Road.

66121 M 11

The Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ltd.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

Notice is hereby given that the Twenty second Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the office of the General Agents, No. 1, The Bund, on Tuesday, the 11th March, 1924, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, for the year ended 31st October, 1923.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 7th to the 11th March, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents.

Shanghai, 22nd February, 1924.

65743

Dr. R. J. Clapp wishes to announce that he has removed his office from the Edward Ezra Bldg. to the Glen Line Building, 2 Peking Road, corner of the Bund, Room 515.

65869 M 9

Spend Week-End on River.

For hire on Tsien Tang River at Hangchow foreign houseboat fully equipped for three. You step straight off train into boat. Write Lee Tsung Shing, Zahkow, Hangchow.

65820 M 26

No. 71

No other Medicated Throat Pastille has such a hold upon the public. At the first sign of soreness or irritation relieve your throat with a "No: 71." Keep a box in the house. Your Chemist stocks "Allenburys" No: 71.

Dr. Suming Zing, Dentist

Artificial Teeth made by modern method. Deformed Teeth extracted without pain, and Dental Diseases guaranteed cured.
Office hours 10 a.m.—6 p.m.
Office 73 Nanking Road,
Phone C. 2127.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
GLEN LINE BUILDING
Corner of Peking Road and The Bund
For particulars apply to
Messrs. ALGAR & Co., Ltd.
11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

64803

DR. J. PODPAKH, M. D.
SPECIALIST in female diseases, internal diseases, venereal and skin diseases. Hours from 12-1 a.m. 4-6 p.m. except Saturday and holidays, 14 Kiukiang Road, Ezra Building, above China Press. Tel. C. 434.

65313 A 2

The China Press Want Ads Office: No. 17 Nanking Road

Dr. A. H. SWAN, of the firm of Hiltner and Swan, announces change of Office Telephone to Cent. 3886. Residence telephone at 32 Route de Say Zoong W. 3916.

66018 M 16

TO LET

Spacious and desirable Offices now in occupation of the Asia Banking Corporation can be divided, with Strong room at either end of the premises. Total floor space 11,624 Sq. feet. For further particulars apply to China Realty Company, Ltd., Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building, Telephone C. 865.

Great Cheap Sale

From March 2nd to 16th.
Patent Medicines and Toilet Articles,
Soaps, Perfumes, Drugs, etc., etc. at remarkably low prices.
Also Doctor's Prescriptions filled out by Qualified dispenser.

The Warder Dispensary
Corner of Woochang & Seward Roads.
Tel. N. 2729

65979 M 16

The Housewives' Friends

MENDETS: For mending cooking utensils or rubber goods
HOUSEHOLD CEMENT: For that broken chair, glass, jewelry or china ware
SOLDERALL: For soldering radio, house wiring or ignition
FOOT MACHINE: For sewing garments
HOUSEHOLD LUBRICANT: For all household purposes
ELECTRO-BOIL: For boiling water
Kettle Scraper, Corn Fork, Folding Cork Screw, Pocket Bottle Opener, Non-Battery Pocket Lamp, Utility Hair Cutter, Kerosene Iron, etc.

Inspection invited

Liengyi Mercantile Co.
Lloyd and Nanking Roads,
Shanghai, Tel. C. 839

DR. R. HOLPER, M.D.
French University
SPECIALIST IN VENEREAL, URINARY & SKIN DISEASES.
Office Hours: 11-1 & 4-6
or by appointment. Tel. C. 734
15 NANKING ROAD
(Amer-Oriental Bank Building)

65475

Turkish Bath and Massage Establishment
in connection with
High Class Restaurant,
SUKIYAKI a specialty
10 Seward Road Tel. No. 3258
PROP. J. K. SETO. PROP.

DOCTOR HELFENSTEIN M.D.
34 Nanking Road, Tel. C. 7092
SPECIALIST in venereal, urinary, female, skin, internal diseases and sex disorders. Office hours: 10-1 and 4-7 or by appointment.

INVEST in YOUR GOOD APPEARANCE

and begin with your hat—it says. No one who expects to succeed nowadays can afford to look shabby.

You can keep your hats looking NEW and fresh always; when they are soiled or out of shape, send them to me to be RENOVATED by Special processes.

Telephone N. 527
LA UNION. Hat Renovators
V. D. Alobog, Mgr.
3206 Haining Road, Near Corner of Chapoo Road

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 20 Nanking Road
3rd Floor

A Strictly First-Class Hotel
SAVOY HOTEL
MODERATE RATES
A Satisfactory Home with Excellent Service and Superior Cuisine
SPECIAL RATES FOR MONTHLY GUESTS

CODE BOOKS

A B C Code 5th Edition	M.	$35.00
A B C Code 5th Edition (Improved.)		$35.00
A B C Code 6th Edition Five-Letter Words		$40.00
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code New Edition		$15.00
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code Pocket Edition		$15.00
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code (Improved.)		$50.00
Bentley's Complete Phrase & Table Code Big Size		$50.00
Bentley's Complete Phrase & Table Code Pocket Ed.		$30.00
Commercial Telegraph & Cable Code with Supplement		$45.00
Commercial Telegraph & Cable Code Pocket Edition		$35.00
General Telegraph Code Five Letter Words		$45.00
Lieber's Standard Code (English) & (French)		$35.00
Peterson's International Banking Code		$40.00
Voller's 12 Figure-system		$12.00
Western Union Five-Letter Code		$75.00
Whitelaw's 401 Million Ciphers for private codes		$50.00

For Sale at
Chow Tzu Kong Bookseller 111 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, Tel. C. 3510.

A Handsome, Leather-Covered
BINDER

will be given **free-of-charge** to all **New Subscribers**, who apply for same, on receipt of their cheque for a year's subscription. **Old Subscribers**, on paying for a year's renewal, are entitled, on request, to a Binder free-of-charge These Binders will be found very useful in the home or office. Apply to the Circulation Manager:

THE CHINA PRESS
14, Kiukiang Road

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853

Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £2,800,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund

Court of Directors
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner Chairman.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
The Right Honourable Sir John Newell Jordan, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq., M.P.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace Esq.
Colin Frederick Campbell, Esq.
Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The Midland Bank Limited.
Westminster Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.
Agencies and Branches:

Alor Star (Kedah)	Haiphong	Peking
	Hongkong	Penang
Amritsar	Hoilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kiang	Samarang
Calcutta	Kobe	Seremban
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cawnpore	Madras	Singapore
Cebu	Manila	Sourabaya
Colombo	Medan	Taiping
Delhi	New York	Tavoy
Hankow	Zamboanga	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travellers' Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking business undertaken.

C. J. SCOTT,
Manager.

華行業實江浙
The Chekiang Industrial Bank Ltd.

Established 1903
(Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association)

Capital $2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund .....$ 420,000.00

Head Office: 14 Hankow Road, Shanghai.
Branches: Hankow and Hangchow.
Domestic Agencies:
In the principal cities throughout China.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul, Fusan and Hongkong.
Banking Department, Foreign Department and Savings Department.

LI MING,
General Manager

Tel. C. 7130, Manager's Office.
C. 7121 to 7124, General Office
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK," Shanghai.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger S. A.

(Affiliated to the Societa Generale de Belgique.)

	Frs.
Capital (subscribed)	100,000,000
Capital (paid up)	75,000,000
Reserves	24,000,000

Head office: Brussels
Branches and Agencies at:
LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK, BUCHAREST, BRAILA, COLOGNE CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW.
Allied Banks:
BANCO DE CARTAGENA, MADRID, with Branches in SPAIN and MOROCCO
WIENER BANK-VEREIN, VIENNA, with Branches in AUSTRIA, HUNGARIA, ITALY (TYROL), YUGOSLAVIA, POLAND and RUMANIA
ALLGEMEINER BOEHMISCHER BANK-VEREIN, PRAGUE, with Branches in CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
BANQUE FRANCO-BELGE DE BULGARIE S. A., SOFIA.
LANDESBANK FUER BOSNIEN-UND HERCEGOVINA, SERAJEVO, with Branches in YUGOSLAVIA.
Correspondents in all parts of the world.
Every description of banking business transacted.

A. DONNAY,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Authorised Capital $50,000,000
Issued & fully paid-up..$20,000,000

Reserve Fund:—
Sterling .....£ 4,500,000
Silver $24,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Chairman,
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.
J. A. Plummer Esq.
J. P. Warren, Esq.
N. L. Watson, Esq.
W. P. White, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong:
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Harbin	Peking
Bangkok	Hoilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Johore	Saigon
Calcutta	Kobe	S. Francisco
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Chefoo		Singapore
Colombo	London	Sourabaya
Dairen	Lyons	Sungei-Patani
Foochow	Malacca	Tientsin
Haiphong	Manila	Tsingtao
Hamburg	Nagasaki	V'divostock
Hankow	New York	Yokohama

London Bankers:
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,600
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Bordreau
London Office:
64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: Irving Bank—Columbia Trust Company.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Chanchun	Harbin	Shanghai
Chefoo	Hongkong	Peking
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
Hailar	Kashgar	Yokohama
Hankow	Newchwang	Urumtchi

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.
L. Jezierski,
P. Petithuguenin,
Ch. Bleuler,
Managers for Branches in Asia.

Bank of Communications

(Specially authorised and made a National Bank by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1911 and October 31st, 1915).
Capital: Dollars 20,000,000.00
President: Hon. Mr. Chang Chien.
Vice-President: Mr. Chien Yung-Ming.
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Credit granted on approved securities. Special Facilities for Transfers to all parts of China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 The Bund
Shen Chu Hsu Manager.
T. D. Woo, Sub-Manager.
S. T. Huang, Sub-Manager.
S. V. Yuen, Sub-Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1.00 will be received.
Not more than $500 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.
Interest at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.
The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.
Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transaction will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money. OFFICE HOUSE, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Ltd.

Incorporated 1912.
Capital Authorised ..£1,200,000-0-0
Capital Paid-up £1,076,815-0-0
Reserve Fund H. K. $ 500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central Hongkong.

BRANCHES:
Shanghai, New York, Canton, Hankow and Bangkok.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road.

AGENCIES:

Honolulu	S. Francisco	Kobe
London	Sourabaya	Batavia
Manila	Singapore	Canada
Yokohama	Samarang	etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and Exchange business transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
Savings deposits are cordially invited. Favorable terms are given. Accounts will be kept in Dollars or Taels, at depositors option.

WONG WEN KUANG.
Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorised Capital $10,000,000 00
Paid-up Capital ..... $ 7,500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
EXECUTIVE OFFICE:
SHANGHAI
BRANCHES:

PEKING	SHANGHAI
TSINAN	HARBIN
HANKOW	SHIHKIACHWANG
TIENTSIN	

Correspondents throughout the World including the Interior of China.
SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road
Telegraphic Address:
"Sinambank" Shanghai
Codes Used:
Bentley's Complete Phrase
Western Union Code
Whitelaw's 401 Millions Code
Transacting a General Banking Business, Issuing Drafts and Making Telegraphic Transfers, Buying and Selling Foreign Exchange, Issuing Commercial and Circular Letters of Credit, Allowing Interest on Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, and Savings Accounts.
YOUR BANKING BUSINESS SOLICITED

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Subscribed Capital .. 73,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1-6-20) 69,500,000.00
HEAD OFFICE:
No. 96 Boulevard Hanoomann Paris.

Branches and Agencies:

Saigon	Hanoi	Tourane
Haiphong	Hankow	Tientsin
Peking	Canton	Mengtse
Hongkong	Pondichery	Bangkok
Singapore	Shanghai	Noumea
Papeete	Djibouti	Yunnanfu
Pnom-Penh	Battambang	

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais.

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

International Banking Corporation

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
U. S. $10,000,000.00
Owned by the National City Bank of New York

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
LONDON OFFICE:
16 BISHOPSGATE, E. C.

BRANCHES

Barcelona	Manila
Batavia	Panama
Bombay	Peking
Calcutta	Rangoon
Canton	San Francisco
Cebu	Santo Domingo
Colon	Shanghai
Dairen	Singapore
Hankow	Soerabaya
Harbin	Tientsin
Hongkong	Tokio
Kobe	Yokohama
Madrid	

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts and Savings Bank accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.
We are also able to offer our Customers the service of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of Europe, South America and in the West Indies.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1950

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$19,760,100.00
Reserve Fund	$ 6,033,345.41

Head Office: Peking
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

etc., etc., etc.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.
SHANGHAI BRANCH
22 The Bund
Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

BUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society)
Established 1824

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 19,769,181 (about £1,647,432)
Special Reserve: Guilders 23,860,000 (about £1,988,333).

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	Penang
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerakarta
Kobe	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Tegal
Makassar	Tjilatjap
Medan	Welteyreden
Padang	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB,

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1916)

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid up Capital	$1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund	$200,000.00

SHANGHAI BRANCH
27 Jinkee Road
Telegraphic Address "CHUNGFOO"
Telephone Numbers ....C. 1929 Manager's Office. C. 6468) C. 6469) General Office. C. 6470) C. 5620 T. T. Department.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CHINA

TIENTSIN	Changsha	Hsuchow	Shasi
SHANGHAI	Chengteh	Ichang	Soochow
PEKING	Chengchow	Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu
HANKOW	Chinkiang	Nanking	Wusieh
ANTUNG	Fengtien	Ningpo	Wuhu
CANTON	Hangchow	Pengpu	Yangchow
CHANGCHUN	Hongkong	Shaoshing	

FOREIGN AGENCIES AND CORRESPONDENTS

Baltimore	Cincinnati	Montreal	San Francisco
Berlin	Cleveland	New York	Seattle
Boston	Detroit	Osaka	St. Louis
Buffalo	Kobe	Philadelphia	Tokio
Cebu	London	Pittsburgh	Washington
Chicago	Manila	Paris	Yokohama

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement. Savings Deposits taken. All kinds of Trust Business undertaken.
Safe Deposit Boxes.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. B. Sun, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

Established 1915
(Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association)

Paid Up Capital...$2,500,000.00 Reserve Funds...$500,000.00
Head Office: 9 Ningpo Rd. Sub-Branches: 115 Szechuen Rd. 206 Boundary Rd. Travel Dept. 97 Szechuen Rd.

Branches and Agencies in the principal cities throughout China.
Correspondents at the principal places abroad.

Banking Department	Savings Department Foreign Exchange Dept.	Trust Department
Travel Department	Godown Department Safe Deposit Boxes	Credit Department

Telephone to all Branches and departments Central 3050

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The National Commerical Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907

Capital Fully Paid Up	$2,500,000.00
Reserved Fund	$850,228.80

Head Office: Shanghai:—Peking & Kiangse Roads, Manager's Office Cen. 2650.
Telephones: General Office Cen. 2613, 2614 and 2615. Foreign Exchange Dept. C. 7413.
Branches: Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden, Harbin.
Foreign Correspondents: London, New York, San Francisco, Paris, Berlin, Munich, Hamburg, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, and Osaka, Domestic Correspondents at all principal cities in China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, and Yen.
Interest allowed on Deposit at call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold,
Credit granted on approved securities,
SAVINGS ACCOUNTS 4% PER ANNUM
Every description of banking business transacted.
MODERN SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

If you have business in the Far East—

THE kind of a bank you need to help you is one whose business is exclusively of the Far East—

A BANK whose name and reputation will win the respect and confidence of your customers—a bank that is versed in the methods of the East; that knows its customs and markets—a bank that is your experienced business counselor as well as your financial agent.

Such a Bank is the

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION

ORGANISED and managed by the officers and directors of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, it will give you the same prestige abroad and the same personal service that distinguishes the parent organisation—with the added convenience of a separate bank devoted exclusively to Oriental business.

Call at our New York or Shanghai Offices, and let us tell you how we can help you.

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION
37 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
SHANGHAI OFFICE: 6 KIUKIANG ROAD
Capital Surplus and Undivided Profits U. S. $2,350,000
CENTRAL 7944. A. E. SCHUMACHER, Manager

行銀商工
THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: Hongkong. Branch Office: Hankow.

Shanghai Branch
51 KIANGSE ROAD

Every description of banking transacted, Correspondents in China and abroad.
Telegraphic Address: "KONGSHAN."

CHU KINHOW, Manager.
Shanghai Branch.

Tel. Nos. C.3206, 5216 and 6553.

行業商東
The Bank of East Asia Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 10 Kiukiang Road.

Authorised Capital	$10,000,000.00
Paid up Capital	$ 5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund	$ 750,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon,
LONDON BANKERS: The Midland Bank Limited.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. All kinds of banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Loans granted on approved securities.

R. CHENG,
Manager

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ...	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance, On fixed deposits:—
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

Sino-Italian Bank

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars	4,000,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire	10,000,000
Paid up Capital .. Silver	$1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire	4,000,000
Reserves ..... Silver	$150,000

Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches:
Shanghai and Tientsin
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Banque Francaise et Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Banque Italo Belge.
United States: Credito Italiano Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belge,
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de la Bale, Leu and Co.'s Bank.
Belgium—Credit General Liegeois
Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U. S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs and other currencies, Terms on application.
General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.
Telegraphic Address: Sinit SHANGHAI, No. 16 Kiukiang Road.
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091
Managers' Office Central 5094.

C. MARMONT,
General Manager.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Hsin Kiangteen from Ningpo: Mr. Haskhint, Rev. Binlant, Rev. Father A. Beech.
Per C.N. s.s. Liangchow from Hongkong: Messrs. G. Flogate, H. Rasmussen, J. Sewar, J. S. McGavin, Mrs. K. N. Pringle.
Per C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo from Hankow: Messrs. R. J. Deumson, W. W. Reats.
Per C.N. s.s. Fengtien from Tientsin: Capt. and Mrs. F. D. Northcome; from Chefoo: Mr. A. Sugden.
Per I-S. s.s. Suiwo from Wuhu: Mr. C. A. Pouncey.
Per Adl. O. Line s.s. President Grant from Manila and Hongkong: Capt. Artelt, Mrs. A. A. Bryan, Mrs. Mary B. K. Brown, Messrs. Jesus E. Blanco, Waldo E. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bucknell, Master H. Bucknell, Mr. L. Bradshaw, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. and Miss M. Bingle, Mr. and Mrs. Brodin, Dr. and Mrs. Joshua F. Cottingham, Mrs. J. M. Doyle, Messrs. E. H. Dahlin, A. Dryver, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sloat Fassett, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Haslam, Messrs. R. Fairlie Hobson, A. R. Johnston, Geo. Kanzler, Mr. and Mrs. E. and Master E. Kamerer, Miss Kulevien, Mr. and Mrs. David H. Lawson, Mr. Wm. G. Laler, Bishop Chas. E. Locke, Mrs. Minn W. Locke, Mrs. W. H. Lenning, Mrs. Louise K. McCullough, Misses Edna Mason, Vera McNeeley, Messrs. M. Myers, Eric Moller, Miss Nancy Nye, Mr. L. Price, Mrs. Domietta and Misses Betty and Lucy Reynolds, Mrs. H. S. Reaves, Mrs. M. Reidy, Miss Sarah E. Scofield, Mrs. N. B. Stewart, Mrs. J. H. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. V. Stuart, Misses A. and Master J. Stuart, Mr. A. D. Sheimo, Miss Alice M. Teegarden, Dr. Ashton B. Tabot, Mrs. L. and Miss L. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Varke Visser, Miss J. Visser, Master W. Visser, Mr. and Mrs. John A. and Miss Courine C. Wagner, Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Young.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Chungking for Tientsin: Mr. W. C. Bailey.
Per Adl. O. Line s.s. President Grant for Seattle. Dr. E. R. Charles, Mrs. W. W. Monk, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Antrim, Miss Mabel Lee, Mr. Wm. McMillier Robertson, Master Russell Robertson, Mrs. Jean B. Robertson, Misses Jean and Georgie Robertson, Messrs. Earl F. Twonsend, G. Wilson, G. D. Happer, Chang Hua-huan, E. R. and R. K. Hykes, Dewey Smith, Wm. Kissam, Paul M. Anderson, Soo Him Ning; for Europe: Mr. A. E. Turner; for Yokohama: Mrs. Harry S. James, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hargreaves, Mr. B. Jennings; for Kobe: Messrs. C. S. Beatty, A. Dodd, J. E. Rosen, J. Gallup, D. W. Keith, Mrs. M. Sorensen.

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on March 4, 1924.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-30
Mutton	„	18-30
Pork	„	26-40
Veal	„	24-36
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	25-36
Cod	„	20-25
Mandarin	„	40-50
Mackerel	„	20-25
Pomfret	„	40-50
Salmon	„	25-30
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	20-25
Whitebait	„	25-30
Game Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Eggs	per doz.	25-30
Fowl	per lb.	25-30
Hare	each	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Geese	„	$1.20-$1.50
Plover	„	none
Pigeons	„	25-30
Quail	„	20-30
Snipe	„	15-20
Teal	„	15-20
Turkey	per lb.	50-55
Woodcock	each	50-60
Wild Duck	„	45-50
Duck	„	30-$1.00
Wild Pigeon	„	none
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	„	15-20
Bananas	„	5-10
Chestnuts	„	12-14
Cherries	per lb.	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Figs	ped doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Grape fruit	each	20-25
Lemons	„	5-10
Lemons	„	5-10
Oranges	„	12-15
Peaches	„	none
Mangoes	each	none
Melons	„	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Persimmons	per lb.	none
Pears	„	16-20
Peeboes	„	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	25-30
Pineapples	„	none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	„	15-18
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Broad Beans	per lb.	6-8
Cabbages	each	8-12
Celery	per bunch	10-12
Carrots	„	4-5
Cauliflower	each	18-30
Egg Plant	per lb.	8-10
French Beans	„	10-12
Green Corn	„	none
Peas	„	none
Leeks	per bunch	4-5
Parsnips	„	8-10
Potatoes	per picul	$3.00-$4.00
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Onions	per lb.	8-10
Spinach	„	3-4
Tomatoes	„	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	50 lbs.	$4.20
Flour, Shanghai	„	$2.60
Bran	per 114 lbs.	$3.30
Barley	„	$4.30
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$11.40
Milk		
Chinese dairies per bottle		$0.26
Foreign dairies	„	$0.28
Fuel		
Fire Wood per 40 bundles		$1.00
Stove Coal per ton Tls.		13.75
House Coal	„	15.75

E. Kilner,
Chief Inspector.

Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Closed

Banks	Closing Quotations
Stock	
H. & S. Banks	H.$1,090 B.
Chartered	£19⅝
Russo-Asiatic	Nom
Marine Insurance	
Canton	H.$710 B.
North China	Tls. 138
Union of Canton	H.$ 241 B.
Yangtsze	H.$26½ B.
Far Eastern Ins.	Tls. 22
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	H.$145 B.
Hongkong Fire	H.$545 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Del.	H.$133⅓
Indo-China Pref.	H.$33⅓ B.
"Shell"	92/-
S'hai Tug ord.	Tls. 91 B.
S'hai Tug Pref.	Tls. 53½ B.
H.C.&M.S.B.Co. Ltd	H.$43½
Star Ferry	H.$78 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 21½
Oriental Cons.	13/-
Raub	$5.10
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	H.$158 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 95 B.
New, Eng. Works	Tls. 6½ B.
" Pref.	Tls. 21 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 186 B.
Hongkong Wharf	H.$172 S.
Lands and Hotels	
S'hai Hotel, Ltd.	$50 B.
S'hai Realty ord.	Tls. 50
China Realty Pref.	Tls. 50
A.-French Land.	Tls. 120 B.
Shanghai Land.	Tls. 120 B.
Hongkong Lands	H.$121 S.
Hongkong Estate	H.$24 B.
Carlton Ltd.	Tls. 53
H. & S. Hotel	H.$29 S.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 12.10 B.
E-wo (pref.)	Tls. 106 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 10
Oriental	Tls. 5
Shanghai Cotton.	Old 65 New 40
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	Tls. 272 S.
Green Island	Tls. 25 B.
Langkats	$33¾ B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 77½ B.
Stores	
Hall and Holts	Tls. 7 B.
Llewelyn	Tls. 35
Lane Crawford	Tls. 104 B.
Moutrie	$70
Watson	H.$ 26½ B.
Weeks	Tls. 11
Rubbers (local)	
Aima	Tls. 6 S.
Amherst	Tls. 0.35 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 6 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 2.60 S.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 23
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.85 B.
Bute	Tls. 1.12½
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 0.72½B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 6
Cheng	Tls. 1.40
Consolidated	Tls. 2¼
Dominion	Tls. 2
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 9½
Java Consolidated	Tls. 14
Kali Glideks	Tls. 6.10 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 13
Karan	Tls. 6
Kedah	Tls. 0.90 B.
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 1 S.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 14
Padang	Tls. 5¼ B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 1 B.
Permata	Tls. 2.70
Repah	Tls. 0.85 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.65 B.
Seekees	Tls. 0.90 B.
Semambu	Tls. 1.12½B.
Senawang	Tls. 1.05
S'hai Klebang	Tls. 0.55 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 4¾
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 9
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1
Sungala	Tls. 1¾
Sungei Duri	Tls. 7¾
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3¼
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.80
Taiping	Tls. 0.55 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.65 B.
Tebong	Tls. 1.10 B.
Ziangbee	Tls. 3¼
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 225
Culty Dairy	Tls. 12 S.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 17 S.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 47½ B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 50 B.
S'hai Mercury	Tls. 20 B.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 72 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 140
China Providents	H.$27½
H'kong Electrics	H.$35¾ B.
H'kong Tramways	H.$27 B.
Dairy Farm	H.$24¾
Hongkong Ropes	H.$65
China Lights	H.$18¼

S. Sellers, Sa. Saled, B. Buyers

PARIS-LONDON RATE

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, March 7.—The Paris-London Cross-rate is quoted today at: £1=113.05 francs.

Money Exchange

Shanghai, March 8, 1924

Mex. Dollar market rate	71.62½
Native Interest	02
Copper Cash	257.50
Shanghai Gold Bar	309.10
Bar Silver	33½
Bank rate of Discount	4%
Paris on London	112.05
New York on London	428½
London:	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/3
Demand	3/3⅛
New York:	
Telegraphic Transfer	69⅛
Demand	69⅝

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank
Opening quotations 9:30 a.m.

London T.T.	3/3
London Demand	3/3⅛
London 4 m-s.	3/3⅛
India T.T.	232
France T.T.	1835
America T.T.	63½
Hongkong T.T.	72
Japan T.T.	62¾
Batavia T.T.	194
Straits T.T.	72¼
BANKS SELLING RATES	
BANKS BUYING RATES	
London 4 m-s. Credits	3/5
London 4 m-s. Docts	3/5⅛
London 6 m-s. Credits	3/5⅛
London 6 m-s. Docts	—
France 4 m-s	1915
America 4 m-s. L/c.	73
Docs	72½

Gold Dollars: Bank Buying Rates
@ 71⅛=Tls. 140.60
@ exch. 71.8=Mex. $195.82
Sovereign: Bank Buying Rate
@ 3s. 4d.=Tls. 6.00
@ exch. 71.8=Mex. $8.36

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR MARCH

Hk. Tls. 5.44	@ 3/3⅝	£1
Hk. Tls. 1.26	@ 71	Gold $1
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 1595½	Fr. 17.77
Hk. Tls. 1	@ —	Marks —
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 64¼	Yen 1.73
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 231.5	Rupees 2.58
Hk. Tls. 1	@ —	Roubles —
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 1.50	Mex. $1.50
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 16.275	Ital. Lire 18.13

International Banking Corporation
CLOSING COUNTER RATES
Demand selling on America 70⅛
Demand buying on America 71⅛
Demand selling on London 3/3⅛
Demand buying on London 3/4

Chinese Government Bonds
(Supplied by Sing Tung & Co.)

	Friday.	Yes'day's.
3rd Year 6%	96.00	95.00
5th Year 6%	70.00	70.00
7th Year 6%	56.70	56.00
9th Year 6%	79.50	79.60
6% Consolidated	61.80	62.10
7% Consolidated	70.00	70.00
11th Year 8%	98.00	98.00
96 Millions 8%	18.10	18.40

SINO-ITALIAN BANK
BANK'S SELLING RATES
It. Lire 16.25=1 Tael
Swiss Frs. 4.00=1 Tael
It. Lire 10.35=1 Yen

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK
BANK'S SELLING RATE
1 Chervonetz=Mex. $10.55

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Today's Quotations
Shanghai, March 8, 1924
OFFICIAL
Shanghai Loans Tls. 7.30 June
Repah Tls. 0.85
UNOFFICIAL
Ewo Mills (Ord.) Tls. 12.15 Mar.
Langkats Comb. Tls. 34.00 Mar.
Ewo Mills (Ord.) Tls. 12.20 Mar.
Langkats (Single) Tls. 12.75 June
Shanghai Lands Tls. 121.00
S'hai Explorations Tls. 15.15 June
Ayer Tawah Tls. 22.50
Yangtsze Insurance $26.75

Shanghai Sharebrokers Association

Business Done

Shanghai, March 8, 1924
OFFICIAL
Chemors Tls. 1.00
Tanah Merahs Tls. 0.65
UNOFFICIAL
Ewos (Ord.) Tls. 12.15 Cash
Ewos (Ord.) Tls. 12.25 March
Repahs Tls. 0.85 Cash
Consolidateds Tls. 2.25 Cash
Orientals Tls. 4.90 Cash
Ayer Tawahs Tls. 22.50 March
Langkats Comb. Tls. 35.00 June

The China Press Want Ads OFFICE: No. 17 NANKING ROAD

ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF THE BOK PEACE PLAN?

Mr. Harry Kingman of the Y. M. C. A. has been appointed China representative of the American Peace Award, which conducted the $100,000 gold peace prize in the United States and has been requested to conduct a referendum among Americans here on their approval or disapproval of the plan. THE CHINA PRESS has already published the full text of the prize winning plan and on the ballot below a brief resume is given.

The most urgent problem confronting the world today is that of discovering the road to peace. Whether or not the winning Bok plan is the idea that will put Peace on a workable basis is now being tested by leading newspapers all over the United States.

Cast your vote today on the ballot below and mail to Mr. Kingman at 120 Szechuen Road.

THE PLAN IN BRIEF

Proposes

I. That the United States shall immediately enter the Permanent Court of International Justice, under the conditions stated by Secretary Hughes and President Harding in February, 1923.

II. That without becoming a member of the League of Nations as at present constituted, the United States shall offer to extend its present co-operation with the League and participate in the work of the League as a body of mutual counsel under conditions which

1. Substitute moral force and public opinion for the military and economic force originally implied in Articles X and XVI.
2. Safeguard the Monroe Doctrine.
3. Accept the fact that the United States will assume no obligations under the Treaty of Versailles except by Act of Congress.
4. Propose that membership in the League should be opened to all nations.
5. Provide for the continuing development of international law.

Do you approve the plan *in substance*? Yes ☐ No ☐
(Put an X inside the proper box)

Name _____
Please Print

Address _____

City _____ State _____

Are you a voter? _____

THE AMERICAN PEACE AWARD
342 Madison Avenue, New York City

NOTE: Those interested in expressing fuller opinions are cordially urged to send them, on a separate sheet.
Mail To Harry Kingman, 120 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

EX-BANDIT CHIEFS FIGHTING IT OUT IN NORTH SHENSI

Defeat Of General Ma Consolidates Province

(China Press Correspondence)

Sianfu, Feb. 27.—For the past two weeks there has been rather heavy fighting in the northern part of the province. Two former bandit chieftains had been enrolled with their forces in the national army. They were an extreme menace to the people, collecting at will taxes as much as the farmers would stand, plundering when taxes were not forthcoming. There was little to choose between the two groups. About two weeks ago General Kao conceived the idea of enlarging his domain by taking Tenghsien from General Ma. After severe fighting around Tenghsien, Hoyang and Puchenghe, General Ma was defeated.

From the time of the republic there has been no governor of Shensi who ruled north of the river; the most he could expect was a nominal allegiance from the different chiefs up there. Governor Liu saw in this situation a golden opportunity and he grasped it readily, lending his whole support to the defeated General Ma and driving back General Kao, has not only restored General Ma to power but has been able to place him over the territory held by both the generals. Of course General Ma now serves as a loyal vassal of the governor.

In the time he has been here as governor General Liu has managed to consolidate the province better each year. These local fights between robber barons have only one good outcome for anyone and that is when it centralises the rule in the province in the hands of the governor. One strong hand is better than a dozen.

Many visitors took the opportunity that China New Year affords to visit historic Sianfu. One group of six Americans came down from Shansi, Messrs. Hummel, Reynolds and Krause of Fenchowfu, Wilson and Hutchins of Taiku and Sweet of Peking. As there were included in the party such distinguished people as the son of one of the greatest governors in America, the son of one of the best-known colleges in America and the professor of history in the North China Union Language school, the group, were most graciously received and entertained by the governor. While in the city they made the usual round of museum, forest of tablets, temples, mosques and old historic sites that are now in ruins. They paid the usual compliments to the collection of questionable antiques that are found in the shops of Sianfu and returned to the north heavily burdened with trophies.

Another visitor during the New Year time was Professor Jayne of Harvard University returning toward Peking from the first Harvard Oriental Expedition into Mongolia. He had worked there with Professor Warner in uncarthing Buddhist relics of the sixteenth century from a buried city. Four cartloads of relics were the fruit of hardship of some months in the Mongolian desert, where long journeys, Mongol tents, Mongol food and feet frozen in crossing the pass were but incidents.

Share Market

In their weekly report on the share market, Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Company write as follows:

With the exception of "Rubbers" and "Cottons" the general tone of the share market during the past week has been a little firmer with more enquiry. Shanghai Tugs have been in keen demand and close with buyers at Tacls 91. Langkats (combined) are a shade firmer. Cottons are easier. Rubbers are neglected. The market closes quiet but steady at quoted prices. London market quotations show little change and the following are the latest prices cabled to us:

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913, B.I. £72.10.0 (Middle Price).

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913, F.I. £69.10.0 (Middle Price) ex B.R.I.S.

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913, R.I. £67.10.0 (Middle Price) cum B.R.I.S.

Chinese Engineering and Mining Co. "B" £3.10.0 (Middle Price).

Gula Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ltd. £1.11.6 (Middle Price).

Shanghai Electric Cons. Co., "B" £2.13.3 (Middle Price).

Singapore Electric Tramways, Ltd. £0.2.11½ (Sellers).

General Electric Co., Ord. £1.2.0 (Sellers).

Pahang Consolidated Mining Co. £0.13.0 (Middle Price).

Wrigley's Gum
Cleanses the Teeth

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125 Bubbling Well Road
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CHINA'S FUTURE IS SEEN IN HER SERIOUS YOUTH

"China is in a discouraging state politically, if we look only on the surface; but underneath there are being laid constructive foundations such as will abide. China is getting ready to contribute again to civilisation," said Dr. Edward H. Hume, president of "Yale in China" College at Chang-Sha, in the province of Hunan, at the Commonwealth Club meeting yesterday noon at the Palace Hotel, says the San Francisco Journal of Feb. 9.

"Taking as his subject, "Old Discouragements and New Hopes in China," the speaker explained that although turmoil and disruption persist, due to the activities of "selfish militarists," there is arising in that country a strong opposition in the serious-minded youth, many of whom were educated in American universities. Among those prominent in Chinese leadership at present, who were trained in this country, Dr. Hume mentioned Wellington Koo, C. H. Wang, W. W. Yen and Dr. Ling.

"YELLOW PERIL" MYTH

"The Chinese are not trying to create a 'yellow peril,'" the speaker continued. "Such does not exist, unless we ourselves make it. China is a country where education and hospitality have been a watchword from time immemorial. I plead for understanding of this old nation."

Present conditions are chaotic because "China has not found the way to government," he explained. "China has grown up from family loyalty, and even today the idea of a unified government is little understood.

"Until the Occident thrust itself upon her, China did not need to understand governments of the Western civilisation. The people were content to be ruled by village elders and their patriarchs, so it is little wonder that when the system of overlordship yielded to the republic, disorder followed.

"The intelligent part of the people are trying to get together, but it takes time to reconcile the interests of 40,000,000, at least 50 percent of whom do not yet know that China is a republic."

BANDITRY REVOLT

Banditry is "one way of exercising the franchise," and is a form of revolt against existing political and economic conditions, according to Dr. Hume. Strife is also stimulated by the activities of the mandarins, who have "not yet left the political stage," and by "youngsters" with new ideas, "students planning constructively to get rid of the militarists."

Dr. Hume pointed out that the constructive forces of China are united, and therein lies a hope for the future. He urged the Pacific Coast cities to cultivate the most friendly relations with China, and to help its people by example and direct aid to solve their difficulties. "You must not lose the way," he said.

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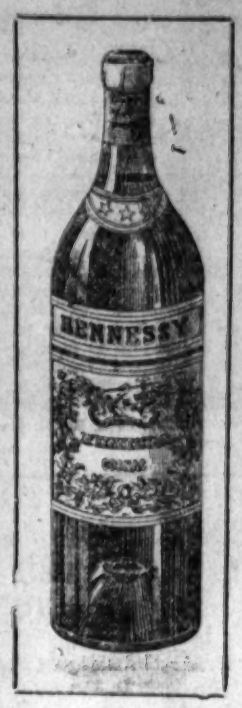

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RECORD FINES ARE IMPOSED IN OPIUM CASE

$4,200 Is Assessment As Result Of Huge Drug Seizure

Fines aggregating $4,200—constituting a record in such cases—were imposed by the Mixed Court yesterday on three Chinese convicted of being in possession of a huge quantity of opium for the purpose of sale.

The arrests were made and the drug was seized in a raid by Assistant Commissioner of Police M. O. Springfield and other police officers at 69-70 Tientsin Road Friday afternoon. Opium was found, it was stated, in every room of the house and even in the court yard and the total quantity seized was valued at over $100,000. It was evident that the traffic was carried on on a large scale.

The proprietor of the place, Ho Kheitung, was fined $3,000 by Assessor Allman and Magistrate Lee, the second accused was fined $1,000 and the third $200. The opium, as well as a quantity of opium paraphernalia and a considerable amount of money found on the premises, was ordered confiscated.

France Will Hold Ruhr Until Paid, Asserts Poincare

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, March 8.—M. Poincare in the course of a three-hour speech in the Chamber of Deputies last night reiterated that France would only give up the Ruhr proportionately to payments and after total payment. He had strong hopes that French policy would not be contradicted by the Committees of Experts. If unity of the Allied front were re-established, Germany would carry out her obligations and there was every chance that a general settlement would speedily be put into operation.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, March 7.—A small arms and ammunition depot has been discovered at Siegburg near Cologne. The material was seized and five Germans were arrested.

Changes Made In Manchu Household

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, March 5.—It is reported that the Manchu Emperor has relieved Mr. Shou Ying of the post of Minister of the Manchu Household, and has appointed to that position Mr. Cheng Hsiao-hsu. Mr. Cheng is a well-known scholar, but is not a Manchu. He was private secretary to Mr. Sheng Kung-pao prior to the revolution, during which, it is said, he was a supporter of the Manchu cause.

Delegate Sent In Quest For Money

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, March 5.—In connection with the demand of Marshal Wu Pei-fu for funds to pay the northern troops in Szechuen, it is reported that the Military Council has sent General Wang Hung-kuh to the Ministry of Finance to consult with the Minister regarding available money. The Council is said to have $150,000 only available for this purpose.

Wolves Prowl In North Chihli, Kill Chinese

(China Press Correspondence)

Chiench'angying, North Chihli, March 5.—Wolves have appeared in this region for the first time in some years. They have been prowling about the country in troops of two or three for several week past. Two or three people have been killed and several others injured. One man was pulled down and killed by two wolves in broad daylight. Two or three wolves have been shot, and they appear now to have retreated beyond the Great Wall ten li distant. These wolves are said to be larger and of a more reddish color than the common wolf.

MARKS BILL IS ADVANCED IN COMMONS

Compulsory Branding Of Food Products Is Aim Of Legislation

(Reuter's Service)

London, March 7.—The House of Commons today passed the second reading of the Merchandise Marks Bill, providing for the compulsory marking of frozen or chilled meat, bacon, ham, eggs, poultry, dairy produce, honey and oatmeal with the name of the country of origin. Liberals and Ministerialists combined against the Conservative supporters of the Bill but failed to defeat it.

Rear-Adm. Sir Guy Gaunt, Conservative Member for Buckrose, Yorkshire, moving the second reading in an amusing speech appealed to the House to think of a poor little Yorkshire hen laying an egg daily and trying to keep a household together against a Chinese lizard thousands of miles away.

Finance Minister Now Keeping Hands Off Franc Dispute

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, March 5.—It is asserted semi-officially today that Mr. Wang Keh-ming, Minister of Finance, did not attend the Cabinet meeting yesterday because he did not wish to be drawn into the gold franc question again. The Cabinet, however, attributes its failure to reach a decision to the absence of Mr. Wang.

RECOGNITION FIRST, SOVIET TELLS JAPAN

Karakhan Has Long Interview With Ambassador From Tokio

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Mar. 8.—M. Karakhan visited Mr. Yoshizawa yesterday and explained that the Moscow Central Executive Committee had recently resolved that there could be no de facto relations with any country which had not recognised the Soviet. Therefore, the Japanese Consul at Vladivostok could not be recognised. This and the other recent Russo-Japanese incidents were discussed. No decision was reached.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, March 8.—This morning's meeting of the Cabinet was entirely devoted to hearing Dr. C. T. Wang's report and memorandum on the Sino-Russian negotiations which occupied three hours in reading. Consequently there was no opportunity for discussion or exchange of views. All the Cabinet Ministers were present except the Minister of Education.

Hope For Peace In Shipbuilding Strike

(Reuter's Service)

London, March 7.—The shipbuilding conference at Carlisle has formulated proposals, which will be submitted to the Southampton men on Monday and it is hoped, will secure a settlement.

Note: A serious situation arising from an unofficial strike at Southampton for increased wages has developed in the shipbuilding industry, the masters threatening a lock-out. The men's Federation yesterday appointed a deputation to proceed to Carlisle with the object of persuading the masters to postpone the lock-out.

Rebel Forces In Honduras Control All Atlantic Ports

(Exclusive China Press)

San Salvador, March 7.—Rebel forces in Honduras are reported to be in control of all Atlantic Coast ports, after inflicting heavy casualties on government troops.

The governments of Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua are continuing their conversations with a view to taking concerted action to bring about a re-establishment of peace in Honduras.

52 Wounded; 3 Dead In Dye Works Fight

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, March 7.—A French source at Duesseldorf states that following the disturbances at the Badische Aniline factory at Ludwigshafen on Wednesday three thousand workers stormed the factory. German police fired on the demonstrators and three were killed and fifty-two wounded, of whom thirty-one are in a serious condition. Four police were wounded. The police requested the French military officials to intervene and the French commander assumed control of the German police and sent a detachment of troops to the factory, who restored order without firing a shot.

Note.—The employees of the factory struck on March 5, refusing to work nine hours a day.

DISTINCTIVELY DELICIOUS TIFFINS AND TEAS

P.S.—Tuesday is Boston Baked Beans day.

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FRENCH PRESS PRAISES STAND OF M. SARRAUT

Letter Of Minister To Party Which Expelled Him Highly Lauded

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Paris, March 7.—All the newspapers publish M. Sarraut's letter to the President of the Executive Committee of the Radical-Socialist Party. The Temps says: "M. Sarraut, a member of the Poincare Cabinet, is suspect owing to the decrees. The Radical-Socialist Party for long years has been the violent opponent of our Colonial expansion. M. Sarraut, a Radical with a broad understanding of French interests, has given a new impulse to the Colonies. The Radical Party intends to deprive itself of M. Sarraut but it cannot deprive France of him." The Journal des Debats says: "M. Sarraut's letter has the great merit, beyond its personal explanations, of clearly explaining the problem of the future of Radicalism. Is it possible for the Radicals to recognise the necessity of a national policy and to support the Government. M. Sarraut and those who share his fate, reply: 'Yes.'" The Homme Libre says: "It would be impossible to take leave with more dignity. I am certain that the addressee will not read it without emotion." The Echo de Paris says: "M. Sarraut's letter is a good lesson, finely given and well-deserved."

The China Press Want Ads Office: No. 17 Nanking Road

Empire Theatre

Tonight at 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

"The House of Mystery"

With a Cast of Famous Actors

One night, in New York, a newly born girl was found at the door of a certain woman's house.

MATINEE

Today, at 3:15 p.m.

"THE HOUSE OF MYSTERY

KISSES—RED KISSES, red as the rose is red—kisses that burn with the fire of love—that scorch and sear the soul—as you shall learn in

FLAMING YOUTH

Coming Soon To APOLLO THEATRE

VICTORIA THEATRE

Tonight at 9.15 p.m.

WILLIAM FOX PRESENTS

Thomas J. CARRICAN and Jean ACKER in the Sensational Photo-drama

"CHECKERS"

A picture that is overflowing with thrills and which tells a wonderfully clever story of the Race Track.

A picture that is overflowing with Thrills, Punch, Action and Romance.

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To-day at 5.30

"CHECKERS"

Sunday at 5.30

AUDREY MUNSON IN "HEEDLESS MOTHS"

STARTING WEDNESDAY MARCH 12th

APOLLO THEATRE

STARTING WEDNESDAY MARCH 12th

THE "PETER PAN" OF THE SCREEN

MAY McAVOY

WILLIAM J. LOCKE'S EMINENTLY POPULAR NOVEL.

"MORALS"

"MAY McAVOY is marvelously colorful and vital." N. Y. Tribune.

In this splendid adaptation of William J. Lock's masterful novel, embodying the color and splendor of the East and the smart surroundings of English Society, MAY McAVOY has indubitably surpassed her own artistry" N. Y. Journal.

"It merits a Gold Star in the Cinema Class this week." N. Y. Daily News.

MAY McAVOY in "MORALS"

A novel that thrilled millions, a play that was one of the great spectacles of its time, now a wonderful photoplay.

DO NOT MISS IT!

IN THE CAST:

William P. Carleton
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and others.

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"LOOK OUT BELOW"

A COMEDY THAT WILL MAKE YOU LAUGH TILL YOUR SIDES ACHE.

A MERMAID EDUCATIONAL TWO PART COMEDY

A JACK WHITE PRODUCTION WITH LIGE CONLEY DON BARCLAY ELYNOR LYNN

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MONDAY At 9.15 p.m. only

"WHITE TIGER"

A Thrilling Drama That You Will Remember For Many a Day,

Starring

Priscilla DEAN

With a Powerful Supporting Cast Including

WALLACE BEERY, MATT MOORE and RAY GRIFFITH

TODAY at 3 p.m.

Pauline Frederick in "TWO KINDS OF WOMEN"

CARLTON THEATRE

1 day to wait—

for tomorrow we will present

NORMA TALMADGE in "ASHES of VENGEANCE"

"The merits of the picture are too numerous to mention. It must be seen to be appreciated."

—Sun and Globe.

HSIUNG PING-CHI RESIGNS TUPANSHIP OF TSINGTAO PORT

Peking, March 4.—According to reports reaching Peking from reliable sources, General Hsiung Ping-chi, Governor of Shantung, was surprised that General Wu Pei-fu had requested that he hold no concurrent posts and that he be relieved of one of them. Governor Hsiung had heard such reports but attributed them to rumor and paid little attention to them until informed by Admiral Wu Yu-lin.

He consequently has agreed to resign one of his posts but insists that he has given the people of his province good service and that his work in handling the reorganisation of Tsingtao has been along progressive lines.

His plans call for steady improvement over a long period, he says in his letter of resignation, for it was no easy task to take over the leased territory from the Japanese, organise it and make it a sound going concern.

In his letter to the President and Cabinet, he says: After I accepted the concurrent post as director of the Kiaochow leased territory, I devoted my whole energy to the task of organisation. I worked out a budget system, created new official systems and reorganised the engineering, sanitation and municipal improvement work.

"With one or two exceptions the diplomatic problems have been settled. Upon the return of the territory however, the financial condition was not good. The income from the various institutions such as salt, mines, the butchery and others established there, had to be turned over to the Central Government and the province had little money for its expenses.

"Moreover the sum of $199,000 given to the Navy has not been repaid by the Central Government.

"Now when the Japanese were in control of the territory the income was more than $10,000,000 annually. Now because the Central Government wished merchants to handle many of the affairs and because most of the receipts are taken by the Central Government, the annual receipts are little more than $2,000,000. There is accordingly a great difference between the receipts under the former and present administrations."

The Governor then goes on to say that there are more than a thousand parcels of land that can be made to pay a good income to the Government if properly handled. He says that the success of the Tsingtao territory depends largely on handling the financial problem and everything possible must be done to make it pay.

He closes by saying that the task is too big for him and though he has fulfilled all his obligations so far the time may come when he would find it too difficult. Therefore he begs permission to resign the post of director of the returned territory.

General Hsiung in his telegram to General Wu Pei-fu thanked the Loyang warlord for relieving him of a heavy burden.

He submitted also a financial statement showing that the income from all sources in Shantung is now but $10,500,000 some than $2,000,000 short of the amount required to meet all the expenses.

American Chamber At Hankow Holds Informal Meeting

(Independent News Service)

Hankow, Feb. 28.—An interesting informal meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce was held during the recent visit of Mr. Julean Arnold, American commercial attache, who has left for Shanghai and Canton.

Among the many topics of Mr. Arnold's talk, with regard to China's exports, was the suggestion that the Chinese merchants and producers be taught to develop their own industries in such a manner that they will themselves become indispensable factors in the world's commerce.

Mr. Arnold quoted figures which, at first glance, seem quite remarkable. That the imports of the United States from China for the past year have reached the tremendous figure of $400,000,000 (Silver), while the exports from the United States to China amounted to $200,000,000 (Silver). That the United States is spending annually in China over $30,000,000 (Silver) in missionary and other enterprises. This last figure includes the cost of maintaining the various government departments here as well as the amount estimated to be spent in this country by tourists.

The China Press Want Ads Office: No. 17 Nanking Road

PLANS COMPLETE FOR 'FANCY FAIR' TO OPEN TUESDAY

St. Joseph's Ass'n. Affair Takes Place At 39 Avenue Edward VII.

Preparations are now practically complete for the Fancy Fair which is to take place on Tuesday and Wednesday next at 39 Avenue Edward VII under the auspices of St Joseph's Catholic Association. Tickets of admission cost but one dollar, and this small sum includes tea and a concert, at which several popular local entertainers have promised to appear.

A large quantity of pretty and useful articles, suitable for many purposes, have been presented, and visitors to the Fair will find that prices are most moderate and attractive. The stalls include the following: "Baby" stall (Mesdames Shirdan, Dillon, Hubbard and Miss Shekury), Tombola (Mesdames Dunne, Browett and Miss de Almeida), Gifts stall (Mesdames Jones, Hobbs, Misses Danson and Geary), Sweet stall (Mesdames Pereira, H. White, Thomson and Klinch), Household stall (Mesdames Bordwell, Brown, Wichart, Bogel and Rayen), "Livestock" stall (Misses Hyland and Halloran and Mrs. Panek), Parcels stall (Mesdames Young and de Souza).

Mrs. Norman will be in charge of Teas and Refreshments, assisted by Mesdames Tilley, O'Hare, Hughes and Porter, and a bevy of young ladies. Mrs. Foely has organised numerous side-shows, at all of which it will be possible to win prizes

The Fair will be opened by the Rev. Father McDonald, S. J., on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. It will be open each day from four to eleven.

HEADS COMMISSION

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, March 5.—Mr. Lo Hung-nien, Vice-Minister, has been appointed Chairman of the Ministry of Education's Constitutional Commission.

KISSES—RED KISSES, red as the rose is red—kisses that burn with the fire of love—that scorch and sear the soul—as you shall learn in

FLAMING YOUTH

Coming Soon To APOLLO THEATRE

Lyceum Theatre

SHANGHAI

To-morrow at 9.30 p.m.

R. B. SALISBURY

In conjunction with

THEATRICAL ENTERPRISES

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THE QUAINTS

in the following successes direct from London

To-morrow Tues. and Wed., March 10, 11, and 12

The Greatest Musical success of the Season

"THE BEGGAR'S OPERA"

Presented in its entirety.

Thurs., Fri. and Sat., March 13, 14 and 15

"THE 9 O'CLOCK REVUE"

(1st EDITION)

The Original Production with the Original Costumes and Scenery from the Little Theatre, London.

Matinee Saturday March 15th at 5.30 p.m.

"THE BEGGAR'S OPERA"

Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday, March 17th, 18th and 19th

"WANTED A SMILE"

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, March 20th, 21st and 22nd

2nd Edition of

"THE 9 O'CLOCK REVUE"

As played by the Little Theatre, London.

Prices: $4, 3, 2 and 1.50

Booking at Moutrie's.

Commercial Press Produces Interesting Chinese Movie

The Commercial Press, one of the Chinese organisations which has taken the lead in attempting to develop the motion picture industry in China, has just produced a ten reel melo-drama which will be shown for the first time at the Victoria Theater tomorrow afternoon at an invitational showing.

The film, named "A Secret Told At Last," is a thrilling tale of modern China with all the melodramatic twists and turns that delight the heart of a lover of the exciting on the screen. The tale tells the story of a traitorous Minister of the Republic, the attempting of a heroic young patriot to save China from his greedy grasp, and the young hero's love for the Minister's niece. Just how the young lover's trials and tribulations are brought to a happy conclusion is revealed in vivid, fast-moving and interesting fashion. It should have a wide appeal among Chinese cinema fans and should also prove more than ordinarily interesting to foreign movie-goers.

In producing the picture the Commercial Press has made use of the best Chinese talent in scenario-writing, directing and acting possible to secure in Shanghai at the present time and as Shanghai is unquestionably the center of this introduction of the newest histrionic art to China "A Secret Told At Last" may be considered as the best and latest example of what Chinese motion pictures may be worth as entertainment.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Tonight! Tonight!

THE GREATEST INTERPRETER OF MALE ROLES

WILLIAM FARNUM

in

HIS LATEST THRILLING PHOTODRAMA

"Wolves of the Night"

SEE the great favorite actor in one of the strongest roles of his brilliant career in a TERRIFIC DRAMA of modern life.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES

MATINEE

Today at 3.15 p.m.

Wm. FARNUM in "WOLVES of the NIGHT"

ISIS THEATRE

Today, Matinee at 3, Tonight at 7 & 9.15

Monday & Tuesday Only at 7 and 9.15 p.m.

A HUGH FORD PRODUCTION

"The Great Day"

WITH

ARTHUR BOURCHIER

A Paramount Picture

With ARTHUR BOURCHIER

Laughing at love and honor, she had planned this day for months! The world thought her dead, and the husband she hated had married an heiress. Now she would collect!

But the Great Day had come—in a way he never dreamt—in a story like a burst of glorious sunlight.

Stupendous! Magnificent! Wonderful!

The Motion Picture Sensation of the Year, at the

ISIS THEATRE

Commencing Wednesday, March 12th, at 7 and 9.15

FOR FIVE NIGHTS ONLY

FAMOUS PLAYERS-LASKY CORPORATION

presents

"The Restless Sex"

by

Robert W. Chambers

With

MARION DAVIES

MODERN WOMAN

Is she a prisoner, chaffing at the chains of convention?

Feminism is the theme of this brilliant and lavish photoplay—the romance of a petted idol of society, who dared to break her bonds and embark upon a mad career of excitement,

What is declared to be the most elaborate ball room scene ever filmed is a feature of the picture. There are over six hundred in it.

Perhaps you have read the story. Whether or no, 'tis but natural that you should revel in the photoplay, its flaming romance, its entrancing scenes and settings—all these will thrill you.

The Society Picture of the Season

Directed by Robert Z. Leonard

A Paramount Picture

The Splendid Cast Includes

Carlyle Blackwell and Ralph Kellard

Admission Prices:

Box Seats: $1.50, Dress Circle: $1.00, Stalls 60 cts.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGFOO, Capt. Maxwell, will leave on Sunday, March 9, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. SUIWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, March 10, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Manager. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGWAH, Capt. Sorensen, will leave on Monday, March 10, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHUNGKING DIRECT.—The steamer CHI-PING will leave on Monday, March 10, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to American Asiatic Underwriters, Inc., Agents, 15 Nanking Road. Phone C. 8244.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The TUCKWO, 3,770 Tons, Captain Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, March 11, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGYUNG, Capt. Smith, will leave on Wednesday, March 12, at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUTWO, 2,664 Tons, Captain Christie, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, March 13, at about midnight. For Freigh or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGAN, Capt. Ross, will leave on Thursday, March 13, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LOONGWO, 3,925 Tons, Captain Holmwood, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, March 14, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LUENHO, 2868 Tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, March 17, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUNGWO, 4,635 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, March 18, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The steamer HSIN KIANGTSEN, Captain Randbye will leave on Tuesday, March 11, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY & SWATOW.—The Str. Yushun, Capt. Ross, will leave on Sunday morning, March 9. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW, KEELUNG AND TAKAO.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo and Passenger Steamer SEIKYO MARU, 5,000 tons, Captain J. Nishiwaki, will be despatched from O.S.K. Buoy on March 9, at ——— For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road, Phone C. 4234.

CANTON.—The Str. KUNG-PING, Capt. Hansen, will leave on Tuesday morning, March 11. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. TOONAN Capt. Nielson, will leave on Tuesday morning, March 11. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M. S.N. Co.

For Northern Ports

CHINWANGTAO Direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the steamer KAIPING, Captain Laing, on March 9, 1924. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 12 The Bund, Tel. Central 317.

CHEFOO.—The Str. IRENE, Capt. Patourel, will leave on Tuesday morning, March 11. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M. S.N. Co.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Str. HSINCHANG, Capt. Newburgh, will leave on Tuesday morning March 11. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIENTSIN Direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the steamer KWANGPING Capt. Watson, on March 13. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 12 The Bund. Tel. Central 317.

Steamers Departed

MARCH 7

Rigi for Portland
Natal for Japan

MARCH 8

Kiangyu for Hankow
Poyang for Hankow
Kungwo for Hankow
Fengyang Maru for Hankow
Omi Maru for Japan
Argon for San Francisco
Shensi for S. H. Canton
Hsinchi for Tientsin
Pres. Grant for Seattle
West Jessup for Portland
Pingan for Chungking
Chungking for C. Tientsin
Antan for River ports
Chusan for Native Customs
Yangshin for Ningpo
Hsin Kiangteen for Ningpo

The China Press Mail Schedule

TO THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Mar. 15	3 p.m.	E. of Asia	Vancouver	Mar. 31

TO SOUTHERN PORTS INDIA & EUROPE VIA SUEZ

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Mar. 11	10 a.m.	Kidderpore	Bombay	Mar. 29
Mar. 12	7 a.m.	Telresias	London	Apr. 21
Mar. 13	11 a.m.	Chili	Marseilles	Apr. 26
Mar. 14	3 p.m.	Hakusan M.	Marseilles	Apr. 29

TO NORTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Vladivostok	Daily	9 p.m.	via Harbin
Siberia	Daily	8 a.m.	via Chita
Tientsin	Today	9 p.m.	Hsinchang
Chefoo	Today	9 p.m.	Irene
Tsingtao	Today	11 a.m.	Shantung
Tsingtao & Dairy	Today	10.30 a.m.	Saikio M.
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Mar. 11	1 p.m.	Fengtien
Tsingtao	Mar. 11	9 p.m.	Yatshing
Chefoo & Tientsin	Mar. 12	9 p.m.	Kansu
Tientsin	Mar. 12	9 p.m.	Kwangping
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Mar. 12	9 p.m.	Yunang
Tsingtao	Mar. 14	9 p.m.	Soochow
Newchwang	Mar. 15	9 p.m.	Kashing

TO SOUTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Foochow & Formosa	Today	10.30 a.m.	Seikyo Maru
Hongkong & Canton	Mar. 11	10 a.m.	Kidderpore
Swatow	Today	11 a.m.	Sinkiang
Amoy	Today	9 p.m.	Liangchow
Swatow	Mar. 10	9 p.m.	Yingchow
Hongkong & Canton	Mar. 10	9 p.m.	Ningpo
Hongkong & Canton	Mar. 10	9 p.m.	Kungping
Foochow	Mar. 11	9 p.m.	Toonan
Swatow	Mar. 11	9 p.m.	Wingsang
Hongkong & Canton	Mar. 12	9 p.m.	P. Wilson
Amoy	Mar. 12	9 p.m.	Szechuen
Hongkong & Canton	Mar. 12	7 a.m.	Telresias

MISCELLANOUS PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Russia and Europe	Daily	9 p.m.	via Train
River ports	Daily	9 p.m.	via Train
Japan ports	Today	9 a.m.	Omi Maru
Manila, Australia & N. Zealand	Mar. 11	10 a.m.	Kidderpore
Japan ports	Mar. 10	8 p.m.	Shanghai M.
Japan ports	Mar. 11	8 p.m.	Nikko M.
Manila, Australia & N. Zealand	Mar. 11	9 p.m.	P. Wilson
Manila, Australia & N. Zealand	Mar. 12	7 a.m.	Telresias

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, MARCH 9, 1924

The morning tide are higher than the evening tides, they are about equal after noon and midnight.

Approximate rise, at spring 4¼ h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at spring 3¼ h; at neaps, 7½ h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
2h. 18m.	8ft. 7in.	2h. 34m.	7ft. 8in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The morning tides are higher than the evening tides.)
Approximate rise, 1½ h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M.	P.M.
1 21	1 37

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset.

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
8.23 a.m.	9.25 p.m.	6h. 18m.	6h. 3m.	6h. 33m.	6h. 48m.

Mean Barometric Pressure. 30.17 in.
March 786.6 mm.

Meteorological Report

March 9, 1924.
Sun rises today at 6.22
Sun sets today at 18.0

SICAWEI

	March 4 16 h.	March 4 21 h.	March 5 4 h.	March 5 9 h.
Barometer (inches)	30.22	30.26	30.19	30.24
(variation for 24 hours	−0.15	−0.13	−0.09	−0.05
at 32° F. (variation for 12 hours	−0.06	−0.03	−0.03	−0.02
Wind—Direction	NE	NNE	NW	NW
Wind—Miles per hour	9.9	8.1	9.3	9.9
Temperature (Fahr.)	40°7	40°1	37°6	44°2
Humidity %	96	90	95	68
Nebulosity (0-10)	10	10	0	4
Rainfall, inches	0.04	0.004	—	—

SICAWEI Abstract Report
March 4

		Mean 1923.	24 Hrs. variation.	Previous average (50 yrs.) same period.
Temperature	(Min. 33°1)	Temperature		(Min. 38°9)
Temperature	(Min. 41°2)	(Fahr.)		(Max. 41°8)
(Fahr.)	(Max. 48°0)	30.26	−0.14	30.24
Rainfall since January 1 (ending midnight)		40°4	−2°9	42°8
		5.455	0.185	2.35

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and baggage on board the M. M. s.s. Porthoe, for Japan ports will leave the M. M. Jetty, French Bund at 10.30 a.m.

Wednesday, March 12, 1924

The tender conveying passengers and hand baggage on board the Blue Funnel s.s. Teiresias, for Europe will leave the Customs Jetty at 11 a.m.

Passengers Departing

Per C.N. s.s. Sinkiang for Hongkong: Messrs. T. H. R. Shaw, W. A. Willis, R. A. Muir, Rev. P. Gaunt; for Canton: Rev. P. M. Scott, Rev. C. McDonald, Rev. S. H. Littell Bishop T. A. Scott.

Per C.N. s.s. Shantung for Tsingtao. Mr. R. Scheibler.

Per C.N. s.s. Liangchow for Amoy: Mr. J. R. Hinton, Dr. Montgomery; for Hongkong: Capt. J. W. Laurence, Messrs. Brooks, Fowley.

Ussuri Railway Traffic Office

3 Ezra Road, Shanghai
'Phone: C. 8411

Gives information about shipment of goods via Vladivostok to Harbin, Manchuria, Urga, renders assistance and facilities to the goods owners.

Shippers attention is drawn to the fact that

a) Ussuri Rly. has fixed the most favourable rates on the shipments via Vladivostok to Harbin and other stations of the C. E. Rly. Western and Eastern Lines.

b) Railway charges may be paid at Harbin, (Kommercheskaya str. No. 20), to our Head Office-Ussuri Rly. Commercial Agency.

c) Custom Examination of goods may be executed at Harbin.

d) Safety of goods can be guaranteed through Bank.

e) For transit goods Government's license is not required.

For particulars please apply to Mr. P. Sery-Siryk, Mgr. at the above address.

Steamers Arrived

MARCH 7

Liangchow from Hongkong
Kiangfoo from Hankow
Fengtien from Tientsin

MARCH 8

Yungshin from Ningpo
Hsin Kiangteen from Ningpo
Saikio Maru from Dairen
Tachung from Foochow
Sinkiang from Tsingtao
Aizawa Maru from Japan
Foruna from ....
Shantung from Hongkong
Ralph Moller from Vladivostok
Suiwo from Hankow
Luenyi from Hankow
Kiangwah from Hankow
Talee Maru from Hankow
Salley Maersk from....
Rosandra from....
Irene from Amoy
Kidderpore from Japan

P. & O., British India, Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)
to Hongkong, Straits, Java, Burma, Ceylon, India, Persian Gulf West Indies, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Australasia (including New Zealand and Queensland Ports,) Red Sea, Egypt, Europe, etc.

P. & O. FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
(Under contract with H. M. Government)

Marseilles, London, Antwerp—via Hongkong, Straits, Ceylon, Egypt

Naldera	...Mar. 18	Kalyan	....Apr. 29	Kashgar	..June 10
Khyber	....Apr. 1	"Plassy"	....May 13	Morea	.....June 24
**Nellore	..Apr. 5	**Kashmir	.May 20	Karmala	...July 8
China	.....Apr. 15	"Khiva"	....May 27	Malwa	.....July 22

*Also calls at Bombay. **Extra Steamers.

P. & O. to Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits & Colombo.	Naldera ....Mar. 18 Sicilia .....Mar. 24
B. I. to Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore & Penang.	Takada ....Mar. 17 Torilla .....Apr. 4
B. I. to Calcutta—from Shanghai via Japan Hongkong & Straits.	
P. & O. and B. I. Co.'s tickets interchangeable under certain conditions	
E. & A. to Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong via Manila, Townsville & Brisbane.	Arafura ....Apr. 2 St. Albans ..Apr. 30 Eastern ....May 28

All sailings and dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice. WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For Passage Rates, Handbook, Freights, etc., apply to
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age C. 2210. Freight C. 2069.
'Phones: General C. 169. Pass
Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.,
AGENTS.

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and
The Picturesque Sheltered St. Lawrence Route
SPECIAL FARES
£120-£112-£110-£82-£80
CANADIAN PACIFIC THROUGHOUT

SAILINGS
(SUBJECT TO CHANGE)

	Leave Vancouver	Arrive Shanghai		Leave Shanghai	Arrive Vancouver
E/Asia	Mar. 15	Mar. 31	E/Russia	May 31	June 16
E/Russia	Apr. 5	Apr. 21	E/Australia	June 16	July 2
E/Australia	Apr. 21	May 7	E/Asia	July 5	July 21
E/Asia	May 10	May 26	E/Canada	July 21	Aug. 4

TO MANILA VIA HONGKONG
Empress of Russia ..... Mar. 21

Offices All Departments: Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building (Entrance next the Customs House) 12 THE BUND: Tel. C. 5531.

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FAR EASTERN
PASSENGER and FREIGHT

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OUTWARD BOUND

**S.S. "DERFFLINGER"	March 4
S.S. "NIENBURG"	March 5
*S.S. "COBLENZ"	April 1
S.S. "PFALZ"	May 13
S.S. "HOLSTEIN"	June 4
*S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	June 25.
S.S. "SCHLESIEN"	July 30.
S.S. "AACHEN"	Aug. 27.

HOMEWARD BOUND

S.S. "AACHEN"	March 23
**S.S. "DERFFLINGER"	April 1
S.S. "NIENBURG"	April 11
*S.S. "COBLENZ"	April 29
S.S. "PFALZ"	June 23
S.S. "HOLSTEIN"	July 15.
*S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	July 23.
S.S. "SCHLESIEN"	Sept. 10.
S.S. "AACHEN"	October 4.

*These steamers have accommodation for 96 passengers in the cabin-class and 140 Intermediate-Class passengers.

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For the passenger boats through Tickets to London via Genoa, Paris or Antwerp/Rotterdam will be issued. (Only for Cabin-Class passengers.)

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Tel. Add: "NORDLLOYD" 7351

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"Sunshine Belt"

TRANS-PACIFIC PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
(Via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu)

S.S. President Wilson .....Mar. 29
S.S. President Lincoln .....Apr. 12
S.S. President Cleveland .....May 10
S.S. President Pierce .....May 24
S.S. President Wilson .....June 7

FOR HONGKONG and MANILA

S.S. President Wilson .....Mar. 12
S.S. Pallas (For freight only) Mar. 16
S.S. President Lincoln .....Mar. 26
S.S. President Cleveland .....Apr. 23
S.S. President Pierce .....May 7
S.S. President Wilson .....May 21

Through tickets and Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States, Mexico, Central America, South America and Cuba.

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£120—£112—£110
Shanghai to San Francisco *First Class*
San Francisco to New York *First Class*
New York to Europe
First Class, Cabin Class, or Second Class
With Choice of Rail Route San Francisco to New York and of Steamship Line New York to Europe

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SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY: Yosemite Valley, Southern California, Texas, New Orleans.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY: Central California, Lake Tahoe, Salt Lake.
WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY: Feather River Salt Lake and Rocky Mountains.

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B. C. Haile, General Agent
1B Nanking Road. Telephones: Central 5056 and 3057
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U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST SEQUANA" Mar. 20

For Hongkong and Philippine Islands Ports:
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST SEQUANA" Mar. 21

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T. K. K.

TO CALIFORNIA, VIA JAPAN PORTS AND THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Along The Pathway Of The Sun

For SAN FRANCISCO Via JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU

Taiyo Maru from Kobe	March 14
Tenyo Maru from Nagasaki	March 25
Korea Maru, via Nagasaki	April 11
Shinyo Maru via Nagasaki	April 23
Siberia Maru via Nagasaki	May 8

FOR HONGKONG

Korea Maru	Mar. 30
Taiyo Maru	May 4

Frequent sailings thereafter.

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Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in the United States, Honolulu, Hilo, Mexico, Central America and the West Coast of South America.

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Vessels Due

Amazone, *Marseilles*	Mar. 14
Astyanax, *Liverpool*	Mar. 14
Carl Legien, *Hamburg*	Mar. 15
Changsha, *Hankow*	Mar. 10
Chekiang, *Tientsin*	Mar. 10
China, *London*	Mar. 11
Chohei Maru, *Dairen*	Mar. 14
City of Bristol, *New York*	Mar. 12
E. of Asia, *Hongkong*	Mar. 15
Erviken, *Portland*	Mar. 9
Foshing, *Hongkong*	Mar. 14
Gerty, *Europe*	Mar. 16
Glenogle, *London*	Mar. 15
Hasan, *Foochow*	Mar. 12
Hsinkong, *Tientsin*	Mar. 11
Hakuai Maru, *Yokohama*	Mar. 13
Hakusan Maru, *Kobe*	Mar. 13
Hsin Kiangteen, *Ningpo*	Mar. 11
Hsin Ningshao, *Ningpo*	Mar. 9
Hsin Peking *Ningpo*	Mar. 9
Independence, *New York*	Mar. 15
Kansu, *Hongkong*	Man. 10
Kashing, *Hongkong*	Mar. 11
Kiangfoo, *Hankow*	Mar. 17
Kiangyu, *Hankow*	Mar. 16
Kungwo, *Hankow*	Mar. 16
Kueichow, *Hongkong*	Mar. 10
Kumano Maru, *Osaka*	Mar. 16
Kwangtee, *Hongkong*	Mar. 11
Kwangping, *Chinwangtao*	Mar. 10
Kamo Maru, *London*	Mar. 15
Karroo, *Europe*	Mar. 15
Kiangshun, *Hankow*	Mar. 15
Kaho, *Foochow*	Mar. 10
Kianghsin *Hankow*	Mar. 13
Kanchow, *Hongkong*	Mar. 12
Klangan, *Hankow*	Mar. 11
Kiangteen, *Hankow*	Mar. 14
Kiangyung, *Hankow*	Mar. 10
Kingsing, *Hongkong*	Mar. 14
Kutwo, *Hankow*	Mar. 12
Luenho, *Hankow*	Mar. 15
Latvia Maru, *London*	Mar. 12
Loongwo, *Hankow*	Mar. 13
Loksang, *Hongkong*	Mar. 12
Munsterland, *Tsingtao*	Mar. 10
Ningshin, *Foochow*	Mar. 10
Naldera, *Kobe*	Mar. 13
Ngankin, *Hankow*	Mar. 13
Nagasaki Maru, *Nagasaki*	Mar. 13
Nellore, *London*	Mar. 14
Nikko Maru, *Osaka*	Mar. 8
Pakhoi, *Hongkong*	Mar. 9
Pingwo, Hankow	Mar. 14
Pres. McKinley, *Seattle*	Mar. 14
Pres. Wilson, *S. Francisco*	Mar. 19
Rhexenor, *Dairen*	Mar. 14
Rokko Maru, *Yokohama*	Mar. 9
Shengking, *Hankow*	Mar. 16
Sungahan Maru, *Hongkong*	Mar. 16
Shengking, *Hankow*	Mar. 15
Sulyang, *Hongkong*	Mar. 15
Sunsing, *Hongkong*	Mar. 13
Saikio Maru, *Dairen*	Mar. 17
Sakaki Maru, *Dairen*	Mar. 15
Shanghai M. *Nagasaki*	Mar. 10
Shuntien, *Tientsin*	Mar. 12
Sicilia, *Bombay*	Mar. 14
Soochow, Hongkong	Mar. 10
Szechuen, *Hongkong*	Mar. 9
Tajima Maru, *Yokohama*	Mar. 17
Tamba Maru, *Kobe*	Mar. 17
Times, *Chinwangtao*	Mar. 10
Taiain Maru, *Yokohama*	Mar. 15
Trafalgar, *Chinwangtao*	Mar. 9
Tsukuba Maru, *Yokohama*	Mar. 13
Taito Maru, *Hongkong*	Mar. 9
Tatung, *Hankow*	Mar. 12
Tjibodas, *Batavia*	Mar. 14
Toonan, *Hongkong*	Mar. 9
Troilus, *Liverpool*	Mar. 13
Tuckwo, *Hankow*	Mar. 9
Tungchow, *Tientsin*	Mar. 14
Wuchang, *Hankow*	Mar. 17
Woodfield, *New York*	Mar. 15
Whangpu, *Hankow*	Mar. 9
Wingsang, *Tsingtao*	Mar. 10
Woosung, *Hankow*	Mar. 14
Yamashiro Maru, *Osaka*	Mar. 12
Yatshing, *Hongkong*	Mar. 10
Yokohama Maru, Hongkong	Mar. 12
Yungshin, *Ningpo*	Mar. 11
Yusang, *Tientsin*	Mar. 10

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N.Y.K.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR JAPAN
†Shanghai Maru .....Mar. 11
Nikko Maru .....Mar. 12
*Nagasaki Maru .....Mar. 14
Yamashiro Maru .....Mar. 15
Kumano Maru .....Mar. 19
*Omi Maru .....Mar. 22

FOR BOMBAY
Tamba Maru .....Mar. 18

FOR SEATTLE VIA VICTORIA B.C.
Kaga Maru .....Apr. 7
Yokohama Maru .....Mar. 18

FOR SOUTH AMERICA VIA Cape From Kobe.

†Nagasaki Shanghai Express Service

FOR EUROPE
Haruna Maru .....Apr. 5
†Delagoa Maru .....Mar. 11
Hakusan Maru .....Mar. 15
Kitano Maru .....Mar. 22
*Matsuye Maru .....Apr. 1
†Call Valencia

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS
Tango Maru Mar. 12 from Kobe
Mar. 14 from Nagasaki
Mar. 19 from Hongkong

FOR NEW YORK via SAN FRANCISCO AND CANAL
*Lisbon Maru .....Mar. 26

FOR MANILA & HONGKONG
Kaga Maru .....Mar. 19

*For Cargo only.

Passenger Ticket and Enquiry Offices located on ground floor (facing the Bund) of the Palace Hotel. Phone: Central 330.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

'Phone North 1155 (Private Exchange) Telegraphic Address "Yusen Shanghai".

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. SERVICES CONTRACTUELS M.

Mail Steamers	Next sailing from Marseilles	Probable sailing for Kobe and Yokohama	Probable sailing for Marseilles
CHILI			13th Mar.,
PORTHOS		19th Mar., 1924	27th Mar.,
AMAZONE	7th Feb.	22nd Mar., 1924	10th Apr.
ANGKOR	21st Feb.	5th Apr., 1924	24th Apr.
CHAMBORD	6th Mar.	10th Apr., 1924	8th May
PAUL LECAT	20th Mar.	24th Apr., 1924	15th May

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	1st CLASS		2nd CLASS	
MARSEILLES	A. £ 95	B. £ 89	A. £ 68	B. £ 62
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Offices: 5 French Bund.
CONSIGNATION TRANSIT REPRESENTATION

North and South China Line

NORTH CHINA LINE — SOUTH CHINA LINE

For Portland, via Tsingtao, Taku Bar and Dairen

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST JESSUP" ..... Mar. 3
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST KADER" ..... Mar. 18
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST KEATS" ..... Mar. 25

From Portland, Ore, U. S. A.

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST JESSUP" ..... Feb. 29
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST HIXTON" ..... Mar. 3
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST O'ROWA" ..... Mar. 8
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST KADER" ..... Mar. 16
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST KEATS" ..... Mar. 23

For Portland via Dairen

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST HIXTON" ..... Mar. 7

For Portland, via Hongkong and Manila

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST O'ROWA" ..... Mar. 10

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O. S. K.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE. For Marseilles, London, Hamburg & Rotterdam.
S.S. "PARIS MARU" ..... Apr. 4
S.S. "LONDON MARU" ..... Apr. 25
FOR NEW YORK. Via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama
S.S. "ALASKA MARU" ..... Mar. 18
FOR SEATTLE AND TACOMA via JAPAN PORTS and VICTORIA
S.S. "AFRICA MARU" ..... (Direct to Kobe) ..April 2
S.S. "ALABAMA MARU" ... (Direct to Kobe) ..Apr. 17
FOR HONGKONG (Direct)
S.S. "ALABAMA MARU" ..... Apr. 6
FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS. Tientsin and Dairen.
S.S. "KYODO MARU" No. 26 (Via Tsingtao) ....Mar. 18
S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" ... (Via Tsingtao) ....Mar. 19
FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung and Takao via Foochow.
S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" ..... Mar. 9
S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU" ..... Mar. 18
FOR JAPAN.
S.S. "LATVIA MARU" ..... (For Kobe) .....Mar. 13
S.S. "MANILA MARU" .... (For Nagasaki) ....Mar. 17

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Shipping Office, 3 Canton Road ..... Phone Central 4234
Wharf Office, 24 Yangtzepoo Road ..... Phone East 201 and 213.

Men-Of-War In Port

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
ODW	Jan. 29	Bee	Br. Gun-boat
IC	Mar. 7	Calabria	Ital. Gun-boat
ODW	Jan. 21	Cockchafer	Br. Gunboat
USB	Dec. 29	D. de Lagree	Fr. Gunboat
1 C	Feb. 15	E. Carlotto	Ital. Gunboat
EEW		Fushima	Jap. Gun-boat
ODW		Penguin	Am. Gun-boat
ODW	Feb. 14	Pigeon	Am. Gunboat
IC	Feb. 29	Seb. Caboto	Ital. Gunboat
IC	Mar. 2	Uji	Jap. Gunboat
YTPDW	Feb. 7	Woodcock	Br. Gunboat

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Mar. 10 — Portland, Ore.	W. O'Rowa	Am. Lumber Co.
Mar. 11 noon Bombay	Kidderpore	Br. M. M. & Co.
Mar. 11 — Vancouver, etc.	C. Seigneur	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 13 — Seattle	Yokohama Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Mar. 15 — Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br. C.P.R.
Mar. 17 — New York via Suez	Kt. Templar	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 18 — Portland	W. Kader	Am. Lumber Co.
Mar. 18 — New York	Alaska Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Mar. 20 — Seattle	†P. Madison	Ad. Adl. O. Line
Mar. 25 — Portland, Ore.	W. Keats	Am. Lumber Co.
Mar. 26 — New York	Lisbon Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Mar. 28 — New York via Suez	†P. Adams	Am. Dollar Co.
Mar. 28 — New York	Esther Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Mar. 29 — San Francisco	†P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 1 — Seattle	†P. McKinley	Am. Adl. O. Line
Apr. 2 — Tacoma	Africa Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Apr. 5 — Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br. C.P.R.
Apr. 7 — Seattle	Kaga Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr. 7 — New York via Suez	Atreus	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 11 — San Francisco	†Korea Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Apr. 11 — New York via Suez	†P. Garfield	Am. Dollar Co.
Apr. 12 — San Francisco	†P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 19 — Seattle	†P. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Apr. 17 — Tacoma, etc.	Alabama Mar	Jap. O. S. K.
Apr. 23 — San Francisco	†Shinyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Apr. 25 — New York via Suez	†P. Polk	Am. Dollar Co.
Apr. 25 — Seattle	†P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Apr. 25 — Vancouver, etc.	C. Winner	Br. B. & S.
May 8 — San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
May 24 — San Francisco	†P. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. Co

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Mar. 9 noon Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Padua	Br. M. M. & Co.
Mar. 10 10.30 *Kobe, Yokohama	Porthos	Fr. M. M. Cie
Mar. 11 — Nagasaki	Shanghai M	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 12 — Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Nikko M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Mar. 13 — Kobe	Latvia Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Mar. 14 — Nagasaki	Nagasaki M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 15 — Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yamashiro Mar	Jap. N.Y.K.

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S.S. "CARL LEGIEN" on or about the 15th April
S.S. "ADOLF von BAEYER" on or about the 20th May.

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FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Mar. 10 — London	C. of Durban	Br. J. M. & Co.
Mar. 11 — Marseilles	Delacon Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 12 11.00 *London	†Teiresias	Br. B. & S.
Mar.13 2.00 Marseilles	†Chili	Fr. M. M. Cie
Mar. 15 — London, etc.	†Hakusan Mar	Jap. N.Y.K.
Mar. 17 — Liverpool, etc.	†Bellerophon	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 18 — Bombay	Tamba Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 18 — London	†Naldera	Br. M. M. & Co.
Mar. 19 — Hamburg, etc.	†Rhexenor	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 20 — Hamburg, etc.	Aachen	Ger. Mel. Co.
Mar. 22 — London	31 Kitano Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 23 — Hamburg, etc.	Aschen	Ger. Mel. & Co.
Mar. 24 — Hamburg, etc.	Albert Voegler	Ger. H. S. Line
Mar. 26 — Rotterdam, etc.	Meriones	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 27 — Liverpool	Perseus	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 27 — Marseilles	†Porthos	Fr. M.M. Cie
Mar. 29 — Hamburg, etc.	Pembrokeshire	Br. G. L. E. A.
Apr. 1 — Hamburg, etc.	Matsuye Mar	Jap. N.Y.K.
Apr. 1 — Hamburg, etc.	Derflinger	Ger. Mel. & Co.
Apr. 1 — London	†Khyber	Br. M.M. & Co.
Apr. 2 — Hamburg, etc.	Troilus	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 4 — Rotterdam, etc.	Paris Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Apr. 5 — London	Haruna Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr. 5 — Rotterdam, etc.	Mapia	Dut. H. C. T. Co.
Apr. 10 — Marseilles	†Amazone	Fr. M. M. Cie
Apr. 11 — Hamburg, etc.	Nienburg	Ger. Mel. & Co.
Apr. 15 — Liverpool	Alcinous	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 15 — Hamburg, etc.	Carl Legien	Ger. H. S. Line
Apr. 15 — London	†China	Br. M. M. & Co.
Apr. 16 — London	†Sarpedon	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 24 — Marseilles	†Angkor	Fr. M. M. Cie
Apr. 25 — Rotterdam, etc.	London Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Apr. 29 — London, etc.	†Kalyan	Br. M. M. & Co.
Apr. 29 — Hamburg, etc.	Coblenz	Ger. Mel. & Co.
May 8 — Marseilles	Chambord	Fr. M. M. Cie.
May 13 — London	†Plassy	Br. M. M. & Co.
May 14 — Liverpool	Patroclus	Br. B. & S.
May 20 — London	†Kashmir	Br. M.M. & Co.
May 20 — Hamburg, etc.	A. von Baeyer	Ger. H. S. Line
May 27 — London	†Khiva	Br. M. M. Co.
June 10 — London	†Kashgar	Br. M. M. & Co.
June 24 — London	†Morea	Br. M. M. & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA FROM HONGKONG

Mar. 19 — Melbourne, etc.	†Tango Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr. 2 — Melbourne, etc.	†Arafura	Br. M.M. & Co.
Apr. 30 — Melbourne, etc.	†St. Albans	Br. M.M. & Co.
May 28 — Melbourne, etc.	†Eastern	Br. M. M. & Co.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Mar. 9 1.00 Keelung, etc.	Seikyo M.	Jap. O. S. K.	
Mar. 9 1.00 S. H'kong, C'ton	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.	
Mar. 9 D.L. S. H'kong, C'ton	Takaang	Br. J.M. & Co.	
Mar. 9 — Amoy, Swatow	Yushun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co	
Mar. 10 D.L. A. H'kong, C'ton	Liangchow	Br. B. & S.	
Mar. 10 — Hongkong, Manila	W. O'Rowa	Am. Lumber Co.	
Mar. 10 5.00 Ningpo	Hsin Ningpoo	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.	
Mar. 10 5.00 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.	
Mar. 11 — Foochow	Toonan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Mar. 11 5.00 Ningpo	Hsin Kiangtse	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Mar. 11 5.00 Ningpo	Yungshin	Chi. N. S. S. N.	
Mar. 11 — Canton	Kungping	Chi C.M.S.N. Co.	
Mar. 11 D.L. H'kong, C'ton	Ningpo	Br. B. & S.	
Mar. 11 D.L. S. H'kong, C'ton	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.	
Mar. 12 D.L. H'kong, C'ton	Changchow	Br. B. & S.	
Mar. 12 D.L. S. H'kong, C'ton	Wingsang	Br. J. M. & Co.	
Mar. 12 D.L. H'kong, C'ton	Kueichow	Br. B. & S.	
Mar. 12 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co	
Mar. 12 8.00 Foochow	Ningshin	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.	
Mar. 13 D.L. A. H'kong, C'ton	Szechuen	Br. B. & S.	
Mar. 14 D.L. S. H'kong, C'ton	Chekiang	Br. B. & S.	
Mar. 16 — Hongkong, Manila	P. McKinley	Am. Adl. O. Line	
Mar. 20 — Hongkong	Korea Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	
Mar. 21 — Hongkong, Manila	West Sequana	Am. S. & B.	
Mar. 21 — Hongkong, Manila	E. of Russia	Br. C. P. R.	
Mar. 26 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
Mar. 28 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Line	

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Mar. 9 D.L. W. C'foo, T'tsin	Tingsang	Br. J. M. & Co.	
Mar. 9 1.00 Tsingtao	Shantung	Br. B. & S.	
Mar. 9 1.00 Tsingtao, Dairen	Saikio M.	Jap. D.K.K.	
Mar. 9 — Chinwangtao	Kaiping	Br. K. M. A.	
Mar. 11 — Chefoo	Irene	Chi C.M.S.N. Co.	
Mar. 11 — Tientsin	Hsinchang	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Mar. 11 3.00 W. C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.	
Mar. 12 3.00 Tsingtao, Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. D. K. K.	
Mar. 12 D.L. Tsingtao	Yatshing	Br. J. M. & Co.	
Mar. 13 — Tientsin	Kwangping	Br. K. M. A.	
Mar. 13 D.L. Chefoo, Tientsin	Kansu	Br. B. & S.	
Mar. 13 D.L. W. C'foo, T'tsin	Yusang	Br J. M. & Co.	
Mar. 15 6.00 *Tsingtao	Soochow	Br. B. & S.	
Mar. 15 3.00 Tsingtao, Dairen	Chohei Maru	Jap. D. K. K.	
Mar. 16 D.L. W. C'foo, T'tsin	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.	
Mar. 16 8.00 *Newchwang	Kushing	Br. B. & S.	

FOR RIVER PORTS

Mar. 9 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi C.M.S.N. Co.	
Mar. 10 D.L. Pukow	Pakhoi	Br. B. & S.	
Mar. 10 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br. J. M. & Co.	
Mar. 10 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Mar. 10 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wenchow	Br. B. & S.	
Mar. 10 M.N. Chungking	Chiping	Am. A. A. U. Inc.	
Mar. 11 D.L. Wuhu	Newchwang	Br. B. & S.	
Mar. 11 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.	
Mar. 11 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.	
Mar. 12 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Mar. 12 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Whanggu	Br. B. & S.	
Mar. 13 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Mar. 13 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.	
Mar. 13 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.	
Mar. 14 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Mar. 14 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br. J. M. & Co.	
Mar. 14 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.	
Mar. 15 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Pingwo	Br. J.M. & Co.	
Mar. 15 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br. B. & S.	
Mar. 17 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J. M. & Co.	

M. N.—MIDNIGHT.
D. L.—DAYLIGHT.
†CARRYING MAIL
*MORNING

Foochow

The S. S. NINGSHIN, 2897 Tons, Captain O. Torgersen, will sail for the above mentioned port from Ning-Shao Wharf on Wednesday, March 12, 1924, at about 8 p.m. This Steamer has extra large cabins with all conveniences of a mail steamer, with observation saloons fore and aft. Passage fares, Single $30 and Return $48. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Office of The San Peh S. N. Co., Ltd. No. 2 Szechuen Road. Telephones: Freight C. 1520, Passage C. 3283.

Weather Report

Mar. 7.—The anticyclone is central on Lake Baikal and extends on North China. The depression moves away to the East of Yezo. Unsteady winds over the Gulf of Pechili, Nly winds over the Yellow Sea, NEly winds over the Eastern Sea. Fresh monsoon in the south. Cold, overcast weather in China. Fog in Tongking.

Mar. 8.—Slightly falling barometer. Light E to NEly wind. Overcast weather. Rain, snow and hail.

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PRESIDENT GARFIELD	April 11
PRESIDENT POLK	April 25
PRESIDENT MONROE	May 9
PRESIDENT HARRISON	May 23
PRESIDENT VANBUREN	June 6

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via Kobe and Yokohama

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"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Mar. 8	Mar. 24
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Mar. 20	Apr. 5
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	Apr. 1	Apr. 17
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Apr. 13	Apr. 29
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Apr. 25	May 11

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TO HONGKONG AND MANILA

"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	Mar. 16
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Mar. 28
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	April 9
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	April 21
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	May 3

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AUCTIONS

SUMMARY OF AUCTIONS

Tuesday, March 11, at 10 a.m.
In Middle Salesroom, Furniture, Sundries & Clothing.

Wednesday, March 12, at 10 a.m.
In Front Salesroom, New Superior Household Furniture, Cut Glass Etc.,

Wednesday, March 12, at 11.15 a.m.
In Front Salesroom Rare Old Oil Paintings.

Wednesday, March 12, at 2.30 p.m.
In Cargo Salesroom General-Merchandise and Sundries.

Details as under:—

IN MIDDLE SALESROOM

Useful Household Furniture and Sundries, Clothing, Etc.

On Tuesday, March 11, 1924
Commencing at 10 a.m.

Comprising:—

Double wooden bedstead with wire & other mattress, Teakwood table, Mirror back dressing table, Chest of drawers, Double spring sofa & Arm chairs(DENTAL CABLE ENGINE, AND CHAIR, Extension dining table with extra leaves, Overmantle mirror, DARK STAINED MIRROR-BACK SIDEBOARD AND DINNER WAGON, TEAKWOOD SILVER WARE CABINET, Ice chest, Child's perambulator Letter filing cabinet with key, WARDROBE AND STEAMER TRUNKS, Wooden boxes, ENAMELLED IRON BATH TUBS, Glass door show cases, Electric coffee percolator, Brass kettle with burner, Pictures and Oil paintings, Dinner & Tea crockerys, Books, and Sundries etc,

ALSO

A Large assortment of Gent's & Lady's clothing etc, etc,

IN FRONT SALESROOM

On Wednesday, March 12, 1924, at 10 a.m.

New Excellent Household and Office Furniture and Carved Chinese Blackwood Furniture, Cut Glass Ware Piano & Sundries

Comprising:—

Oak Dressing mirror back Hatstand, Hall Table, Chairs, Large Oak Roll top Desk, Revolving desk chairs, Sliding door Bookcase, Tapestry upholstered Chesterfield Couch and Arm Chairs, Teak mahogany-stained Silk tapestry seated Drawing Room Suite, Bevelled mirror back Chiffoniere, Escritoire, Centre table, Screen, Teak mahogany-stained Curio Cabinet, Morriss Chairs & Rockers with tapestry cushions, Chinese Blackwood Long Table, Marble top Carved Side table, Arm Chairs, Stools, Teak Bevelled mirror back Sideboard, Cellarette, Oval Extension Dining Table, Silver ware Cabinet, Dining chairs, Mantle Mirror, Red American leather double spring Couch & Easy Chairs, Table Linen, Good E. P. Cutlery, Crockery and Glass Ware, Fine Chinese Porcelain, Peking Cloisonne Ornaments, 1 Mahogany-stained Hardwood Large Bedroom Suite fitted with oval bevelled mirrors, 1 Carved Oak-stained Small Bedroom Suite, 2 Wooden Double Bedsteads, 1 Solid Brass Cot, Bed Linen, New Aluminum Cooking Utensils, Japanese Matting, Coir door mats etc., etc.

also

1 Carved Japanese Cherrywood Velvet covered Drawing Room Suite
1 Fine toned Iron Framed Piano "Pleyel" Paris
1 Fine Canteen with Oak Cabinet

and

An Assortment of Very Fine Cut Glass (Crystal) Ware comprising: Large Flower vases, Large Fruit Bowls, Salad Bowl, Sweet dishes, Coloured Hock Glasses, Liquer Jug, Cream Jug, Sugar Basin etc.

On view Monday and Tuesday.

IN FRONT SALESROOM

On Wednesday, March 12, 1924
At 11.15 a.m.

RARE COLLECTION OF OLD PAINTINGS

Comprising:—

Portraits, Landscapes, Seascapes etc. by old Continental Masters.
Now on View In Our Front Salesroom

IN CARGO SALESROOM

On Wednesday, March 12, 1924
at 2.30 p.m.

General Merchandise and Sundries

Comprising:—

5 Bales British Army Blankets, 10 Motor Car Tyres, 4 Bags Heavy Ash (Damaged), 10 Cases Metal Polish, 60 Boxes Eau de-Cologne, 6 Dozen "Williams" Dental Cream, Ammonic Cheese, Etc.,

also

10 Cases Overcoatings,
8 „ Black Venetians,
7 „ Venetians
3 „ Serge
50 „ Ultramarine Blue,
50 „ Kegs Wire Nails,
A Large Quantity of Valves 1½" to 4" Steel Springs, Etc.,
8 „ Ladies' Shoes & Boots.

Now On View

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W. FUNDER & CO.

Auctioneers, Assessors, Adjusters, Arbitrators, Appraisers and Valuators, Land and Property Brokers, Real Estate Agents and Coal Merchants

Will sell by Public Auction on behalf of the concerned

At The Pootung West Wharf of the Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co. Ltd.,

At Pootung

On Monday, March 10, 1924
At 3 p.m. (Afternoon)

The following cargo:—

10 Cases Refined Crystal Camphor in large cakes or blocks
5 Cases Refined Crystal camphor in small cubes packed in tins
4 Cases fancy coloured Japanese Cotton Crepes
5 Bales Isinglass
1 Bale fancy Japanese wall Tokos Ex S-S Persia and damaged by water.

To be sold in lots to suit purchasers, or in separate lots as may be found necessary at time of auction or during the auction.

For samples and further particulars apply at the Auctioneers' offices, 40 A Kiangse Road.

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Telephone: Central 1152

Will sell by Public Auction in their Salesroom.

On Monday, March 10, 1924.
At 11:30 a.m. Sharp.

Two throughbred Police dogs.
One Male dog 6 months old
One bitch 1½ Years Old.
On view morning of sale.

W. FUNDER & CO.

40 A KIANGSE ROAD
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PIECE-GOODS AUCTION

Of Cotton and Woollen piece-goods and fancies, etc.
Will sell by Public Auction
In their Piece-goods Sales Room (Upper Sales Room)

On Monday, March 10, 1924.
At 2.30 p.m. (Afternoon)

The following lots:—

5 Cases Woollen serge
10 „ Black Venetians
5 „ Overcoatings
2 „ Fancy Coatings
6 „ Overcoatings
1 „ Sun-proof Cloth
5 „ Rubberised Sheetings
5 „ Velveteens

Other lots solicited for the above Auction.

NOTE.—We are holding a weekly Auction of Piece-goods in our Piece-goods Auction Sales Room and a Special Piece-goods Auction every month. A Special Piece-goods Auction will be held on 10th April.

W. FUNDER & CO.

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Telephone: Central 1152.

Will sell by Public Auction On behalf of the Concerned

At the China Merchants Eastern Wharf, Pootung

On Tuesday, March 11, 1924
At 3 p.m. (Afternoon)

The following cargo partly damaged by fresh water Ex S-S "Mapia" and newly landed at wharf.

55 Bales Kraft Paper each 7 reams of 48 lbs. each 500 sheets.
36 Bales Kraft Paper each 9 reams of 76 lbs. each 500 sheets
13 Bales Kraft Paper each 7 reams of 95 lbs. each 500 sheets
11 Bales Kraft Paper each 6 reams of 95 lbs. each 500 sheets.

(115 bales in all)

NOTE.—This paper is only partly damaged by fresh water.

Now on view.

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40 A KIANGSE ROAD.
Auctioneers, Assessors, Adjusters, Arbitrators, Appraisers and Valuators, Land and Property Brokers, Real Estate Agents and Coal Merchants.

Telephone: Central 1152.

For sale by private treaty the following:

48,800 feet galvanised gas tubes ½" internal diameter.
100,000 feet Black Gas Tubes ¼" internal diameter.
50,000 feet Black Gas Tubes ¾" internal diameter.

All in usual lengths and recently imported.

Note. The above piping is all first-class British make.

W. FUNDER & CO.

Auctioneers, Assessors, Adjusters, Arbitrators, Appraisers and Valuators, Land and Property Brokers, Real Estate Agents and Coal Merchants.

Telephone Central 1152.

Will sell by Public Auction in their Godown.

On Tuesday, March 11, 1924
At 10:30 a.m. (Forenoon)

Wines, Spirits, liqueurs, liquors, General cargo, sundry cargo, sundries, etc., consisting of the following: Good quality brandies, champagnes, Scotch whiskies, first-class Italian vermouths, dry gin, mineral waters, etc.,

General Cargo, Sundries, etc.,

5 Bales woollen yarn in colours slightly damaged by fresh water).
34,000 pieces cigarettes.
50 pieces Aluminium pans and kettles (first class).
1 Drum caustic soda.
20 dozen flat files
2 New gentlemen's bicycles complete.
1 bending machine, etc.,
and sundry lines of provisions, etc.,

Now on view.

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Telephone: Central 1152

Will sell by Public Auction
On behalf of the concerned

On Wednesday, March 11, 1924
At 11 a.m. (Forenoon)

A fine lot of high-class gold and platinum ladies' wrist watches and also gentlemen's watches, all of first-class Swiss manufacture.

Also one lady's Diamond pendant.

Note. The above watches are all genuine and of the very latest shapes, designs, and finish.

Now on view.

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Short Story Club Meets Tomorrow

The Short Story Club will hold its regular monthly meeting at 8:30 o'clock tomorrow evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. V. G. Lyman, 162-A Bubbling Well Road. Five short fiction stories, written by members, will be read and discussed. In order to encourage free expression of opinion, all stories are read anonymously, and the author's name remains a secret until the manuscript has been passed upon for publication by the editorial committee. Sixteen original stories have been submitted and about ten more are expected.

Shipping Items

YANGTSZE PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C. N. s.s. Whangpu left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Changsha left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangan left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai next Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

The I-C. s.s. Pingwo will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangteen will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Pakhoi left Hongkong on Wednesday and is due in Shanghai via Amoy this morning.

The C. N. s.s. Soochow was to leave Hongkong on Wednesday and is due in Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Yatshing is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Loksang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Toonan left Hongkong on Wednesday afternoon and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kaho left Foochow yesterday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C. N. s.s. Kanchow left Hongkong on Friday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning will leave Hongkong today and is due in Shanghai next Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Fooshing will leave Hongkong tomorrow and is due in Shanghai via Swatow next Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang will leave Hongkong on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai next Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangtee left Hongkong on Friday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Haean will leave Foochow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

NORTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Chekiang left Tientsin on Friday and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Yusang is due in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei tomorrow afternoon.

The D.K.K. s.s. Saikio Maru arrived in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao yesterday morning, and docked at the Whangpoo Wharf. The steamer will sail for Tsingtao and Dairen at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien will leave Tientsin today and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Wingsang is due in Shanghai from Tsingtao tomorrow morning.

The K.M.A. s.s. Trafalgar (chartered) left Chinwangtao on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinkong left Tientsin yesterday and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo on Tuesday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kwangping left Chinwangtao on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The K.M.A. s.s. Times (chartered) left Chinwangtao on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

JAPAN PORTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Rokko Maru is due in Shanghai from Yokohama and Nagoya today and docks at the Wayside Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Nikko Maru is due in Shanghai from Osaka, Kobe and Moji today and docks at the N. Y. K. Mail Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Shanghai Maru is due in Shanghai from Nagasaki tomorrow morning, and docks at the Wayside Wharf. The steamer will sail for the same port at daybreak Tuesday.

INDIAN LINES

The B.I. s.s. Obra, from Bombay, was expected to leave Singapore on February 21, and arrives in Shanghai ablut March 24.

The P. and O. s.s. Sicilia, from Bombay, is expected to leave Hongkong at daylight on Tuesday morning, and arrives in Shanghai about March 14.

The P. and O. s.s. Kidderpore will leave Shanghai for Bombay at noon on Tuesday.

EUROPEAN LINES

The P. and O. s.s. Kashmir sailed from London at 3 p.m. on February 29, and is expected in Shanghai about April 7.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Troilus left Singapore on March 1 and is due in Shanghai next Tuesday.

The P. and O. s.s. China, from London on February 1, was expected to leave Hongkong at daylight yesterday morning, and is due in Shanghai about February 11.

The N.D.L. s.s. Coblenz left Port Said on March 2 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai about March 31.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Rhexenor left Dairen on Monday and is due in Shanghai via Tientsin and Tsingtao on March 14.

The P. and O. s.s. Kalyan, from London on February 15, is expected to leave Colombo for Shanghai via ports today.

The P. and O. s.s. Nellore, from London on January 26, is expected to leave Hongkong on Tuesday at noon, and arrive in Shanghai about March 14.

The P. and O. s.s. Padua which arrived in Shanghai from London on Wednesday and docked at the Hongkew Wharf, will sail for Japan ports at noon today.

The Glen Line m.v. Glenogle, from London, left Singapore on Wednesday and is due in Shanghai via Hongkong on March 15.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Astyanax left Singapore on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai via Hongkong on March 14.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Alcinous left Singapore on Wednesday and is due in Shanghai via Manila and Hongkong on March 22.

The M.M. s.s. Porthos which arrived in Shanghai from Marseilles last week, will sail for Kobe and Yokohama tomorrow and the tender with passengers and baggage for the steamer will leave the M.M. Jetty, French Bund, at 10:30 a.m.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Teiresias will leave Shanghai for London next Wednesday, and the tender with passengers for the ship will leave the Customs jetty at 11 a.m.

The M.M. s.s. Chili which arrived in Shanghai from Kobe yesterday and docked at the Whangpoo Wharf, will sail for Marseilles at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon, and heavy baggage should be delivered to the Company's office before Wednesday noon.

The M.M. s.sfi Amazone, from Marseilles on February 7 with mail, left Saigon on Friday and is expected in Shanghai next Friday, March 14.

AMERICAN LINES

The Dollar s.s. President Garfield sailed from New York on February 21, and is expected in Shanghai on April 8.

The P.M. s.s. President Wilson, from San Francisco on February 19, was due at Yokohama from Honolulu on Thursday and is expected in Shanghai tomorrow.

The P.M. s.s. President Lincoln was due to leave San Francisco on Tuesday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Honolulu and Japan ports on March 24.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Russia was due to leave Vancouver on Thursday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Japan ports on March 21.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President McKinley, from Seattle on February 26, should arrive at Yokohama today, and is expected in Shanghai via Kobe on March 14.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jackson is due to leave Seattle today and is expected in Shanghai via Japan ports on March 26.

The Dollar s.s. Robert Dollar left Singapore for New York on March 4.

The Dollar s.s. Virginia Dollar is due to leave Honolulu for Yokohama on March 18.

The Dollar s.s. Stanley Dollar was due to leave Portland for Taku Bar yesterday.

The Dollar s.s. President Adams, from New York on February 7 and San Francisco on March 1, was due to leave Honolulu yesterday afternoon, and arrives in Shanghai via Kobe on March 25.

HOW FAR CAN A GIRL GO?

She smoked cigarettes. She drank. She went to petting parties. She led the pace of the gayest life in the gayest of society.

And yet she claimed to be respectable. The men liked her, but there were certain young men who were not seeking her as a wife.

"Why?" she wondered. "Had she gone too far?"

See

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Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Shabonee	Feb. 3
President Lincoln	Feb. 4
Shinyo Maru	Feb. 8
Stuart Dollar	Feb. 10
President Taft	Feb. 18
Siberia Maru	Feb. 20
Cordelia	Feb. 21
President Cleveland	Mar. 1
Talabot	Mar. 1
Standard Arrow	Mar. 2
India Arrow	Mar. 5
Argon	Mar. 8

FOR VANCOUVER

Empress of Russia	Feb. 10
Empress of Australia	Feb. 25

FOR PORTLAND ORE.

President McKinley	Feb. 1
Alabama Maru	Feb. 2
Iyo Maru	Feb. 4
West Niger	Feb. 7
West Cayote	Feb. 13
Hallfried	Feb. 21
Pawlet	Feb. 22
West Jester	Feb. 25
West Cadron	Mar. 3
West Hixton	Mar. 7
Rigi	Mar. 7
West Jessup	Mar. 8

FOR SEATTLE

Montague	Feb. 2
Storviken	Feb. 2
Bakersfield	Feb. 11
President Jackson	Feb. 13
Crosskeys	Feb. 16
Iwatesan Maru	Feb. 16
Arizona Maru	Feb. 23
Shidzuoka Maru	Feb. 25
President Jefferson	Feb. 25
Satsuma	Mar. 3
Wheatland Montana	Mar. 7
President Grant	Mar. 8

FOR NEW YORK

President Harrison	Feb. 1
Wray Castle	Feb. 5
Liberator	Feb. 13
Ixion	Feb. 18
Mayebashi Maru	Feb. 18
Eelbeck	Feb. 20
City of Manila	Feb. 23
Egremont Castle	Feb. 28
President Hayes	Feb. 29
Laconia	Mar. 3
Southwestern Miller	Mar. 5
Kabinga	Mar. 7

FOR UNITED KINGDOM

Mentor	Feb. 3
Kashgar	Feb. 5
Cyclops	Feb. 7
Fushimi Maru	Feb. 9
Talthybius	Feb. 15
Syria	Feb. 15
Phemius	Feb. 16
Durban Maru	Feb. 16
City of Canterbury	Feb. 17
Phemius	Feb. 19
Morea	Feb. 19
Demodocus	Feb. 20
Yokohama Maru	Feb. 22
Antilochus	Feb. 25
City of Pekin	Feb. 27
Glenbeg	Mar. 1
Hakozaki Maru	Mar. 1
Karmala	Mar. 4
Elpenor	Mar. 5

FOR HAMBURG

Emil Kirdorf	Feb. 1
Celebes Maru	Feb. 4
Saarbruecken	Feb. 5
Mito Maru	Feb. 27
Altai Maru	Feb. 27
Scheer	Mar. 4
Rhineland	Mar. 6

FOR ROTTERDAM

Oldkerk	Feb. 4
Saparoca	Mar. 1

FOR MARSEILLES

Amboise	Feb. 1
Soudan	Feb. 16
Angers	Feb. 29

FOR TRIESTE

Anna	Feb. 18

FOR INDIA

Soudan	Feb. 16
Takada	Feb. 20
Muroran Maru	Feb. 25
Hosang	Feb. 29
Tymeric	Mar. 7

FOR NAURA (OCEAN ISLAND)

Stratkfillan	Feb. 17

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MAGAZINE

The China Press
大陸報

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MARCH 9, 1924

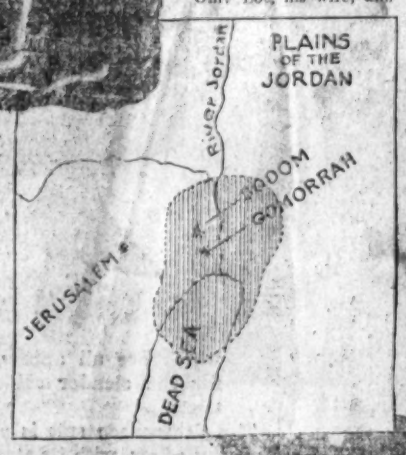
Science Solves the Destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah

Bible "Brimstone" Identified as Sulphur and Petroleum and the "Fire from Heaven" as Lightning, Which Turned the Oil on Jordan's Plains Into Seething Flames

An Artist's Conception of How the Bolt from Heaven Turned the Gushing Oil Into a Mass of Destructive Flames.

Dore's Famous Biblical Illustration, "The Destruction of Sodom," Depicting the Flight of Lot and His Family.

Sculptures Found on the Site of the Destroyed Cities, Displaying Unmistakable Signs of Having Endured Intense Heat.



Map of the Plains of Jordan. Shaded Portion Shows the Newly Discovered Oil Fields, Sulphur Beds and Naphtha Deposits.

DISCOVERIES have just been made in Palestine which tend to prove the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah, "by brimstone and fire from heaven," as described in the Old Testament, an actual historical fact.

The "brimstone," according to modern science, was sulphur and crude petroleum, in which, it has been discovered, the plains just north of the Dead Sea are enormously rich; and the "fire from heaven," it is believed, was a flash of lightning that struck a natural oil gusher!

This conclusion has just been reached, after elaborate investigations, by Dr. Heinrich Beyersdorfer, famous German chemist and mining engineer, and has been concurred in by a number of leading scientific societies in England and America.

His theory, offering a vivid confirmation of the Scriptural record, will be particularly interesting to Bible students and scholars, because in recent years many of the most rigid and orthodox theologians have confessed to the opinion that the story of the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah might have been intended as a purely allegorical warning against wickedness, rather than the literal record of a historical event.

While Dr. Beyersdorfer was making a study of the oil fields in the Russian Caucasus, he happened to be an eyewitness to an enormous and devastating conflagration that was actually caused by lightning striking among a number of natural oil gushers. Villages and forests on low ground were completely destroyed, and the few people who escaped did so by seeking refuge among the hills, just as Lot and his family did in the Bible story.

Later Dr. Beyersdorfer was called to the oil fields of Asia Minor, and while boring and digging in the plains of the Jordan River just north of the Dead Sea, he discovered not only evidences of periodic natural gushers, but traces which led him to believe that the basin had once been the scene of just such a conflagration as he had witnessed in the Caucasus.

While the actual site of Sodom and Gomorrah has never been known, and is not shown with certainty on any ancient or Biblical maps, scholars have always been forced to the conclusion that the two wicked cities, if they ever existed at all, must have existed precisely in this spot.

They are referred to more than once as "the cities of the plain," and the Jordan River bed is the only plain immediately adjacent to the mountains above Jerusalem where the Children of Israel dwelt. They must have been in that particular part of the plain, for the Bible tells how Abraham and others looked down on them from the heights of Bethel, and modern observation shows that it is only the part of the plain where the oil beds are still located, just above the Dead Sea, which is visible from that point in the hills.

As additional evidence that he was on the right track, Dr. Beyersdorfer learned that archaeologists had dug up calcined fragments of pottery and sculpture, dating apparently from about 3000 B. C., which showed indications of having been subjected to great heat long after they were originally molded.

To discover whether the fire caused by lightning which he had seen in the Caucasus was a rare and isolated phenomenon, Dr. Beyersdorfer instituted investigations in various countries—and discovered that such fires are of astounding frequency.

In America alone there have been more than a dozen conflagrations in the past ten years caused by lightning striking oil. In a number of the cases it was gushers that were struck.

At Bowling Green, Ohio, a mammoth oil tank was struck by lightning, and the fire that resulted was so terrific and spread so rapidly, that if it had not been for all the mechancial and chemical equipment of modern fire fighters, unknown in Bible days, Bowling Green and perhaps Cleveland, too, might have suffered a fate similar to that of Sodom and Gomorrah, though not because of any wickedness or judgment from on high, since they are regarded as model cities.

Los Angeles has known terrible oil fires, and not long ago in Corsicana, Texas, when an enormous gusher caught fire, it burned for nearly a week, spreading terror in every direction, causing the loss of fifteen lives and millions of dollars' worth of property. The flames, it is said, mounted at times to a thousand feet in the air, so that they could be seen from a distace of thirty miles—as terrible a spectacle as that described in the Bible.

Having completed his investigations and brought his facts together, Dr. Beyersdorfer issued a statement on the subject, which has just come to America in a German scientific journal, and in which he says, in part:

"Such gushers as I have seen on fire in the Caucasus, and which certainly exist from time to time in the plain of the Jordan, if fired during an electrical storm, could easily create just such a terrible spectacle as that described in the Bible as being the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah—could have blotted out the two communities and their entire population—and in my opinion there is ample cumulative evidence to indicate that this is precisely what did happen."

According to the Bible narrative, the Lord decided to destroy these twin cities because of the great wickedness and licentious lives of their inhabitants. Abraham asked the Lord if He would spare the cities if fifty righteous people could be found within their walls. The Lord assented, but Abraham tacitly confessed that it might be difficult to find so many. Abraham evidently knew that they were dreadfully wicked, for he finally had the number of necessary righteous reduced to ten, and still they could not be found.

Only Lot, his wife, and his two youngest unmarried daughters, were found righteous, and they were warned to flee for their lives to the mountains. Lot tried to warn his married daughters, or his sons-in-law, but they laughed and refused to heed. The four were warned to flee in the night and not look back, but Lot's wife, filled with a curiosity which is so often described as "feminine," insisted on turning around to see what was happening, and was turned into a pillar of salt for her disobedience.

"Then the Lord rained upon Sodom and Gomorrah brimstone and fire out of heaven.

"And he overthrew those cities and all the plain, and all the inhabitants of the cities."

Abraham, who had not been forbidden to look, arose early in the morning.

"And he looked toward Sodom and Gomorrah and toward all the land of the plain, and lo, the smoke of the country went up as the smoke of a furnace."

And now to-day, after four thousand years, science on that very spot has found startling confirmation that this tremendous tragedy actually occurred.

An interesting additional detail is the fact that the discoveries may lead, later, to commercial enterprises in the valley of the Jordan, and that modern, model cities may finally grow up where wicked old Sodom and Gomorrah once stood.

An Oil Well Fire at Corsicana, Texas, That Burned a Week When Struck and Ignited by a Bolt of Lightning.

Ancient Pottery Which Had Passed Through Terrific Fire, Recently Unearthed on the Jordan Plains.

Frocks for the Slender

YOUTH demands its own simplicity of line. This year one can discover a host of attractive models from which the girl of boyish proportions may select.

Tuckings are being used as trimming. There is a noticeable absence of fulness, and one can feel assured that the early Spring days will find the tubular silhouette still in vogue. There will be a slight change in its design, however, as frocks will be two-piece affairs, instead of the customary one.

With the mere addition of different collars and cuffs or the shortening of a blouse from three-quarters length to hip measure, one can achieve an interesting variety of lines for slender youth.

THE boyish lines of Miss Sixteen demand a certain simplicity

There may be furbelows and decorative fancies or the frock may be decidedly tailored, but the silhouette must be suggestive of youth.

Here, then, are a number of attractive new creations which show variety of line and trimming, yet which are all appropriate for the slender sub-debutante.

The three-piece suit is an interesting affair, with its straight-line frock beneath a short, loose jacket. There are patch pockets of silk contrasting with the twill of which the costume is fashioned. And these, you will see, ally themselves with the schoolgirl collar which matches the patch cuffs. The design is repeated at the girdle, where silk embroidery begins as a motif and ascends the blouse to peep through the narrow opening of the jacket.

Clinging to the figure with what one might consider the simplest line yet achieved, another frock of twill shows the new tendency to break the line of the one-piece frock without destroying its silhouette.

A long, narrow blouse is slipped over a matching skirt and there is what at first appears to be a straight-line, one-piece frock. Tiny tucks at the shoulder seams lend a fulness where it is needed, and tailored lines of buttons are used as trimming. Scalloped organdie acquires a new dignity when its crispness is preferred for the narrow collar, cuffs and pocket top.

The clever use of tucking is responsible for the simple beauty of another model. You will notice the shoulder yoke above the sleeve and the panel of tucks which ends at the waistline. The yoke effect is repeated at the girdle and skirt sides, alternating with tuckings which run in opposite directions.

Again we see the use of tucks as trimming. In the simple silk frock with its demure row of buttons down the front the inverted tucks are broken only by the dainty pockets.

By shortening the tubular blouse to hip length, another style is created. This dainty twill costume shows a Chinese embroidered collar and deep, fluted cuffs tacked to the sleeves.

Any becoming hat would be appropriate to wear with these charming costumes. And a particularly fetching chapeau owes its effectiveness to the uncurled ostrich which sprays its flues over a taffeta brim.

Frocks by Lanvin & Blumenthal

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The Women Of China

Rapid Advances In Many Fields Of Endeavor Outlined—Eleven Rules For Choosing A Husband

BY DR. ALFRED SZE
(Chinese Minister to the United States)
(An Address before the Political Study Club of Washington)

I wonder how many of us who are here this evening realize that the American intercourse with China antedates the formation of the United States. You all know, as your history tells you, that it was one of the products of my country which contributed principally to the gayeties of that great event known as the Boston tea party, an event which led to the formation of this Republic. Clipper ships from Boston, Baltimore and other Atlantic seaports used to sail direct for Canton. For three-quarters of a century American clipper ships were a familiar sight in Canton, where the foreign trade was then centered. This American-Chinese commerce constituted an important element in upbuilding the America of those early days. That these early commercial relations between China and America were beneficial to China in her first intercourse with foreigners is generally understood and fully appreciated by all thinking Chinese. I have also met Americans, descendants of those who engaged in this early trade, who testify that this trade was also of great profit to the Americans and that by this intercourse America gained her first knowledge of China and the Chinese.

With the invention of steam as a propelling power for ships and with the building of iron ships in place of wooden ones, the fast American clippers soon lost the supremacy of the sea. The civil war in America also contributed to the disappearance of the clipper ships and with them the passing of American ships trading direct with China. After the civil war the American people concentrated their energies on the reorganization and development of the resources of their own country, although efforts were made from time to time to revive direct trade with China. This trade, however, never became very great until recent years.

WAR REVIVES TRADE

After the outbreak of the World War when some of the markets of Europe were more or less closed to you and those that remained open took from you only arms and ammunition and such commodities that were useful in the prosecution of the war, China then became more and more an important market for your products and manufactures, particularly machinery, electrical supplies, mineral oils, tobacco, iron goods of all kinds, etc. This expansion of trade during the war has, to a great extent, been maintained, but America's share of China's foreign trade is still small. I see no reason why China should not both sell more to and buy more from America, because you have great advantages over the European countries on account of your geographical position. You have the good will of the Chinese people, and in trade the good will of 400,000,000 of people is an asset of great value.

Territorially China embraces an area one-sixth larger than the continental United States, and from an agricultural and mineral resources standpoint is about equal to the United States. The Chinese people have always been noted for their industry, patience, economy and resourcefulness.

The Republics of China and the United States of America constitute a large proportion of the productive area of the world. The United States of America is now the greatest and oldest Republic of the world. China, through those of her sons and daughters educated in this country or in American missionary schools in China, is trying to work out a republican form of government largely based upon the American example. For 4,000 years China was ruled by an emperor; that is to say, she had an autocratic form of government. She is at prsent going through a period of transition consequent upon such a change in government. This is a law of history that holds good everywhere and in all ages. Your country went through a similar period after the formation of the Republic, so the American people can well appreciate the difficulties incident to such a period. This transition is inevitable because in every change, especially in so great a change as from an autocracy to a democracy, there is bound to be some dislocation and disarry until the people who have been thrown out of their usual habits or vocations can readjust themselves to the new conditions. A wise statesman would give special attention to the methods of shortening this period of transition thereby lessening and minimizing the effects of unrest.

THE WOMEN OF CHINA

The problems before China are many, and some of them very difficult. We do not underestimate the difficulties before us, but these difficulties are not insurmountable. The genius of the Chinese people, coupled with an experience of 4,000 years in government will help them to solve the problems which confront them. The American people have been helpful to us by throwing open their colleges to our young men and women, and by supporting a large number of missionary schools in China. The Rockefeller foundation during the past few years has spent very large sums for the advancement of medical education in China. All foreign Powers can help China shorten the period of transition by releasing her from some of the limitations they have put on her. Laboring under a constant fear of foreign aggression as well as under certain limitations on her soverign rights, China has heretofore been prevented from concentrating her time and energy on the solution of her problems.

It has been suggested that I should say a few words about the women in China. Contrary to the impression prevailing in the Occident, the lot of Chinese women is by no means as hard as has been represented, and they occupy a respected place in the family and community. I find that Bishop Bashford, in his book on China says: "Such observations as we have made show that the Chinese treatment of women is frequently better than the theory of sex would imply." The English author Alabalster, in the preface to his "Notes on Chinese Law and Practice," calls attention to the fact that "not only Chinese law, but the administration of that law by the courts, tends to discourage the abuse of women by husband or parents-in-laws."

In our national history one finds women who have ruled over the country like Elizebeth or Victoria. You all undoubtedly recall the late Empress Dowager who ruled China for almost half a century, and how her ability and scholarship were generally admired and respected. One finds also Chinese women who have won places in literature and Chinese women who have distinguished themselves on the battlefield. In the Chinese biographical dictionary, containing 1,628 volumes, no fewer than 276 volumes are devoted to the lives of celebrated Chinese women. It is believed by many students of Chinese history—and this belief I fully share—that Chinese womanhood is one of the pillars of strength that have made it possible for the Chinese civilization to endure the ravages of time. While Egypt, Greece, Rome and other Empires have all disappeared, and Chinese civilization has stood the test to this day, it is because of the part women played in Chinese life. I think that Chinese women know the art of adapting themselves to conditions as easily as their sisters in other parts of the world. Their dignity, their simplicity, their modesty and their fidelity to their husbands have won for them a place in Chinese history that no women as a class have won in any other country. The purity of Chinese home life gives solidarity to the Chinese civilization and culture.

CHANGES TAKING PLACE

Among the students of things Chinese it is agreed that the Chinese women have been the best educated women in the Orient. In times gone by, books were specially written for the education of girls—such as "Manual of Filial Piety," "Four Books of Classics," etc.

With the influx of Western ideas and culture women in China realize that in order to keep pace with the world they must demand greater and freer opportunity than they have hitherto enjoyed. That is to say, instead of living in seclusion, devoting their time and energy entirely to their family, they have to take part in such activities as concern the general welfare of the community and the progress of women as a whole. We find among women the same eagerness for knowledge of the West as in the case of men students, and for those secrets of progress that have made some countries more advanced than others. Schools have been established to meet this demand, but this demand is so great that the supply of schools can hardly meet it. In the new schools the range of subjects taught to girls is not very dissimilar to those that are given in the boys' schools. In fact, in some colleges men and women are studying together. It is certainly a big jump from absolute seclusion to coeducation, and it takes China only a quarter of a century to bring this about. To give the new women a broader view of the world they have been encouraged to study and travel abroad. The Government sends a few girls to the United States every year for advanced education. At the present time there are about 400 girls studying in the educational institutions of this country.

Chinese women are also entering into business and industrial enterprises. A young widow is now at the head of the savings department in the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank. Other banks have also employed women to take charge of different departments. They even begin to invade spheres of activities which 10 or 15 years ago were considered to be exclusively for men.

ENTERING POLITICS

The new women are also taking an interest in politics and the general welfare of the country. During the Chinese revolution in 1911, there were companies of women volunteers for the front. When the agitation swept over China, following the Shantung decision of the Paris conference, our girls joined the students' movement, and denied themselves luxuries in order to save money for patriotic needs. In some districts women are also demanding votes. And what effects the admission of women in this country into the House of Representatives and of women in England into the House of Commons has upon the women in China is an interesting inquiry.

Among women in China there are now organizations for the advancement of women as a class, and for the purpose of spreading knowledge among themselves. Some organizations send out lecturers to speak to their sisters on subjects dealing with the progress and welfare of women and also matters of general interest.

There are special newspapers and periodicals devoted exclusively to the interest of women. For instance, there is the Chinese periodical called the Ladies' Home Journal, founded in 1914. The founders were no doubt, inspired by its prototype in this country. It has the following departments: Editorial, housekeeping, literary, children's etc. I think it will interest you if I read to you the advice given by a woman writer in an article in the Chinese Ladies' Home Journal on the subject "How to Choose a Husband." The writer advises Chinese women to consider the following points:

ELEVEN RULES

1. Appearance and knowledge—A pretty woman should marry a man of good education and appearance; and a stout woman should take a giant for her husband. Such couples will live together peacefully; but if an unusually beautiful and well-educated woman marries a stupid fellow, or an ugly and uneducated woman marries a well educated and good looking man, they will never live together happily. It is necessary to judge the man intellectually, as well as morally, in order to secure a well-balanced couple.

2. Age—The best time for marriage is between 20 and 28. Look for a husband who is neither too old nor too young. Generally, a woman's husband should be two or three years older than she is.

3. Occupation—Has your prospective husband an independent occupation? What kind of work is he doing? Is his income sufficient for his own support without depending on his father's assistance?

4. Property—How large is your finance's house? Is it rented or is it his own propoerty? Has he saved any money? Has he any other property? His resources should compare favorably with those of your family. If your husband is poor, you can never hope to live with him peacefully.

5. Relations—Are his parents living? Has he any brothers or sisters? How may servants has he? Do his parents love him? Do they interfere in everything he does? How about his affection for his brothers and sisters or other members of his family?

6. Health—Is he in good health? Has he any hereditary disease?

7. Habits—Does he live extravagantly, or economically? Does he smoke, drink or gamble? What is his income and how does he spend it? Is there any balance left after he has paid his expenses?

8. Temper—How does he treat his friends and servants? This will enable you to know his temper.

9. Character—What is his opinion regarding public affairs—Has he done anything to lose the respect of the community?

10. Purpose—What is his idea regarding marriage? Does he believe in the rule of one wife, or does he expect to have more than one?

11. Other investigations—Is he clean in living and eating? How about his friends, etc.?

SUPPORTED—BY MEN

"Other points may be learned by interview or by correspondence, or by getting information from his neighbors. If his morals are satisfactory, an engagement may be entered into. In this way you will never regret your action. If you marry a man with whom you are not acquainted, how can you love each other? This is a very important matter, which every young woman should consider. Don't be shy to investigate. This is a matter of great importance for your lifelong happiness."

The few facts I have placed before you, I am confident will suffice to show that the new women in China are making good progress and are anxious to have other new knowledge of the West and are striving to reach the same plane that the most advanced of their sex have reached in America and Europe. They are doing everything for themselves in order to reach their goal. In this noble effort of theirs they not only have the warm sympathy but also the active support of the men of China.

Nude Back Is Still Quite Fashionable

The nude back thrusting its way into the exclusive fashion ranks once more, promises to be the exceedingly new and smart thing for winter, and the firmly established conventional evening mode by the time Spring gowns become a feature of the fashion magazines.

That universal favorite of all devotees of slenderness, the bateau neck, has defied all attempts of encroachment upon its popularity for many seasons past. In vain coutouriers have tried to break the oval line that, swinging gracefully from shoulder tip to shoulder tip, gave the wearer a hair of youth that other neck-lines fail to produce.

The bateau neck brought in the sleeveless gown—its popularity has kept sleeves out of the running in so far as evening clothes were concerned for some time now.

But lo—the heralds of the "dernier cri" have allowed the bateau line to slip downwards on the back of the gown until it reveals at least half of the so jealously-covered back. In New York, Elsie de Wolfe, patrician leader of ultra modish ideas, sponsors a mode whose decollete terminates quite frankly near the waist-line in the back.

Many of the Paris houses who have openly gone over to the nude back are altering the front neck line on both afternoon and evening gowns. The V neck, for so many years the conventional good-taste finish to every bodice, has come into its own again.

Powdered hair, reminiscent of the Watteau charm of a bygone day, increases in favor among smart Parisiennes daily. Not only is it worn at night when wigs of a close fitting variety are slipped on over the closely shingled heads of the moment, but it is seen in the afternoon modes as well.

The most exclusive Parisian fashion magazines are sponsoring the whitehair mode, showing in their colored plates the close-cropped heads of the "jeune garcon" type, all revealed in locks of silver-white. Even beneath the saucy little "cloche" of the sport mode the white locks are seen in these plates which reveal the latest creations of Poiret, Patou and others.

A CLEAR SKIN! THE OLD ONE REMOVED.

Women may now have their skin beautified without going to the expense of costly treatment, mud-baths and so on, by a simple home preparation which removes the roughened scaly exterior, leaving the skin soft and delicate as a child's. So many facial remedies are in common use to-day that it is generally a matter of luck finding the right compound. Women cannot afford to "take chances" with their complexions. Only the purest ingredients should ever be applied to the face, as incalculable harm can be done by the use of cheap cosmetics. Mercolized wax is obtained at all chemists, and not only is it the safest and purest, but the most beneficial of toilet preparations for beautifying the complexion. It positively does not encourage the growth of hair on the face, and can be used habitually with every confidence. It is compounded on an entirely new principle which takes away from instead of adding to the skin, and in this way produces a youthful, fresh complexion that is a joy to behold. It is pleasant to use, and quite inexpensive. Ask for mercolized wax and accept no substitute. Give your skin the care and consideration it deserves and requires, which can only be done by using this preparation.

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MARCH 9, 1924

Wobbly Wheels Wear Out Tires—Watch Them

By Westa

There probably are more wobbly motor car wheels in this town than in any community of similar car population in the world and if owners knew what this was costing them in tire repairs and renewals they would take hasty steps to remedy the evil.

The reason that car wheels wobble here is not far to seek. It goes back to the old question of "squeeze." The chauffeurs who are permitted to buy tires by their employers discovered long ago that a tire on a wobbly wheel wears out about twice as fast as on a wheel that runs true, and from the day of that discovery they have taken pains to see that the wheels were kept wobbly.

It is a simple matter to knock a motor car wheel out of true. All the chauffeur has to do is to hit the curb rather sharply and at an angle. This, as can be readily understood, is a easy thing to do.

When the wheel wobbles the tire is subjected to a constant twisting and grinding action against the pavement that soon wears it out. It is exactly the same as rubbing the tire with sandpaper or other abrasive. If the wobble is a bad one the tire won't last more than a month or two. Dishonest chauffeurs, however, are careful not to put too much of a wobble in the wheels of the cars they drive. They know that if they do so the unevenness may be felt by the owner, who thereafter might make it a point to watch his wheels for this defect, and thus spoil the chauffeur's little game of squeeze.

Car owners who employ chauffeurs should watch their cars closely for this trouble. It is an easy matter to step behind the car as the chauffeur drives away, and to sight along the wheels as the car is running. This is easy enough to do; it is only necessary to stand directly in line of the moving wheels. If the wheels are thus discovered out of true the car should be sent to the service station immediately and the fault corrected. If the trouble recurs frequently the owner may know that his chauffeur is to blame.

Some chauffeurs, of course, jam the wheels of the cars they drive into the curb without realising the evil that may arise therefrom. The average Chinese chauffeur hasn't anything like the "mechanical sense" of the professional drivers of Western countries and so damages his car without really knowing it. In these cases it is up to the car owner to instruct his driver to go into the curbs easily and always to parallel them when stopping.

Watch the wheels of the cars ahead as you drive. That is the best way to get a true idea of the extent to which car wheels wobble in Shanghai.

15,281,295 Motor Vehicles Now Registered In U. S.

New York.—Motor vehicle registration in the United States had reached the astounding total of 15,281,295 on December 31, 1923. Surpassing by nearly a million the most optimistic estimates previously made, this high mark is 2,916,918 ahead of 1922, a gain of 23.6 percent. There is now one motor vehicle for every 7.2 persons in the country. Car and truck owners paid into State treasuries last year approximately $190,000,000 in automobile fees and taxes. Motorcycle registrations dropped again, as they have done consistently for the last five years, and the 1923 total was 171,568.

The relation between car and truck registrations remains practically the same as last year, commercial vehicles comprising about 11 percent of the total. Tremendous strides have been made in registrations since July 1, as the mid-year total topped the 1922 figures by only 683,751. The relatively large gains recorded in the last six months may be partly statistical, but the increase is so great that it cannot be explained away entirely by this factor.

The very late fall probably stimulated buying materially, resulting in an unusually large number of cars going into service in the last half of the year. This movement was given greater impetus by the introduction of many entirely new models in preparation for the 1924 selling senson.

The interest which these new jobs have excited on the part of the public cannot be denied. Four-wheel brakes and balloon tires have struck the public fancy and attracted unusual attention from prospective buyers. The crowds who are flocking out to the Bronx Armory for the New York show simply furnish additional evidence of the popular appeal made by the recent products of the industry. These undoubtedly have had a large part in pushing the registration total to hitherto unheard of heights.

FOUR STATES OVER 1,000,000

Four states now boast a motor vehicle population in excess of 1,000,000. One year ago New York was the only commonwealth which had passed this mark. California, Ohio and Pennsylvania are the other three States which have entered the charmed circle. All parts of the country have contributed materially to the new record, registration gains ranging all the way from 3053 in Nevada up to 234,888 in Pennsylvania.

No major changes have taken place in the order of the States listed according to registration totals. Only one shift has taken place in the first ten, Indiana having slipped ahead of Iowa and taken eighth position. At the other end of the ladder a similar condition prevails. Utah, which last year was eighth from the bottom, has passed Idaho and moved up one peg. Otherwise the last ten on the list remain in the positions they occupied twelve months ago.

When the 1922 figures were compiled, 18 States had less than 100,000 cars and trucks in operation, but only ten are under the century mark today. Ten States are well above 500,000. The five leaders in order of vehicle population are:

New York	1,214,090
California	1,072,750
Ohio	1,072,750
Pennsylvania	1,064,625
Illinois	969,029

The striking character of the 1923 figures can be understood when it is realized that the percentage gain over the previous year is greater than at any other time since 1919. The actual gain, of course, is far ahead of any ever recorded in the history of the industry. The percentage increase is remarkable because a constantly decreasing rate of growth was to be expected as the actual totals mounted.

GAINS DIFFCULT TO EXPLAIN

Several possible explanations of the tremendous increase have been given above, but the upward movement has been so much greater than anyone expected that the phenomena will be a subject for interesting speculation and discussion for some time to come.

Southern States again contributed the largest percentage gains in registrations, seven of the first ten in the percentage list being in this group. Rhode Island, the leader, shows an increase over last year of 76 percent. This figure is so high as to render doubtful its accuracy, despite the fact that the information concerning this state was obtained from the most accurate data at this time. No changes of importance are to be expected, however, as the present statistics are accurate within a very few percent.

The automotive progress of the South is emphasized further by the fact that Georgia, which had the lowest percentage gain of any of the states below the Mason-Dixon line, forged ahead of its 1922 total by 19.4 percent.

Industrial states had smaller percentage gains than did the southern group, but the bottom rungs of the percentage ladder are held by the agricultural areas. Reading from the bottom up, the following states appear: South Dakota, North Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas. In each of these cases, however, the gain was greater than that recorded a year ago.

The list of percentage gains reflects rather accurately what might have been expected in automobile sales as a result of the economic condition of the country during the past twelve months. 1923 has been a period of prosperity throughout the South and marked progress has been made in all lines. Manufacturing areas, too, have been in good condition, but the very large number of vehicles already in these places naturally would keep percentage increases down. The farmer has had more economic difficulties than anyone else and his relatively low buying power is reflected in the figures.

Nevertheless the fact remains that very large gains in car truck use have been made in every section of the United States and that the registration figures justify abundantly the huge production of 1923. The cars were needed and they were bought.

The most impressive actual gains were made in the high registration states, as was to be expected. Pennsylvania, California, Ohio, New York and Illinois stand at the top of the numerical increase list, as they do in total number of vehicles registered. The order is not quite the same, however, as the Keystone state holds the 1923 record for actual gain over 1922 totals. To achieve this honor it displaced New York and California, which held first and second positions respectively a year ago. Ohio, too, passed the Empire state, while Illinois remained in fifth place.

Nine states put into operation more than 100,000 vehicles in addition to those used in 1922, while only seven failed to show a gain in excess of 10,000.

Trucks comprise a far more important part of total vehicle registration in some states than in others. A striking contrast, for example, is shown between the relative proportions of passenger and commercial vehicles in New York and California, the two leading states. Here is how the records stood at the end of 1923:

Passenger Cars	Trucks	Per Cent Total
New YORK		
966,116	247,974	20.4
CALIFORNIA		
1,050,265	43,395	3.9

California, although second in total number of motor vehicles, leads in number of passenger cars by some 84,000 being the only state to register more than 1,000,000 vehicles of this type. In the New York figures, motor buses have been counted as trucks and taxicabs as passenger cars.

Similar differences in the relative proportion of cars and trucks may be found in various other instances. While commercial vehicles comprise about 11 percent of total registrations for the country as a whole, the percentage holds approximately true for particular states in only about 20 instances.

Chevrolet Breaks Tasmanian Record

Since November 18, 1910, more than thirteen years, the record for the 244 mile round trip between Launceston and Hobart, Tasmania, has stood at 6 hours 57 minutes. This record was held by a high priced Italian car and although many attempts had been made to lower it none had been successful until recently when it was broken by a Chevrolet driven by Mr. Harrison.

Starting from the Launceston Post Office under the observance of motor club officials at 4:30 on Saturday morning, Mr. Harrison in a Chevrolet new Superior Touring car arrived at Hobart at 7:15 a.m. A stop of 6 minutes was made at Hobart to fill up with petrol and the Chevrolet arrived back at Launceston at 10:13 a.m., the total time excluding the 6 minute stop at Hobart being 5 hours 37 minutes for the 244 miles, an average of about 43.4 miles per hour.

This time is considered remarkable in view of the rough roads and the topography of the country. Tasmania is an ancient plateau which has been irregularly cut through by many swift-running streams. The island is crowned by mountains and cleft by great chasms, through which rush torrential rivers. The central part is cut up into a maze of deep valley, high peaks, and ridges with precipitous sides. The trip between Launceston and Hobart therefore is a continuous succession of climbing steep hills and descending into the lowlands.

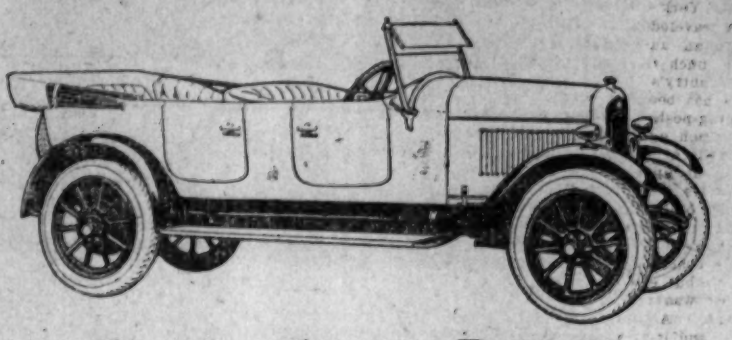
The road was so rough that the windscreen on the Chevrolet was shattered before half of the journey to Hobart was completed, but the observer held the broken pieces in place until a forced stop at a railroad bridge gave an opportunity to remove the loosened glass without loss of time.

An old Chevrolet of 1916 Model with a record of over 880,000 miles in mail and passenger carrying service also made the trip and while it did not make such fast time as the new Superior Model, it succeeded in lowering the previous record by 37 minutes, making the round trip in 66 hours 20 minutes exclusive of a 10 minute stop at Hobart.

The time made by the Chevrolet, which was standard touring car as regularly supplied to the public, is recognised as the official round trip record between the two cities.

Dong Chong Opens Battery Station

Dong Chong Cycle and Motor Co. will open a new branch at the corner of Yunnan and Nanking Roads under the firm name of Dong Chong Battery and Electric Co., dealing in all kinds of Storage Batteries and Automotive Electrical Accessories and Repairs. Regarding their battery service, this is the first shop ever established in Shanghai to render the motoring public such facilities as are obtained in America, England and other Automobile producing countries.



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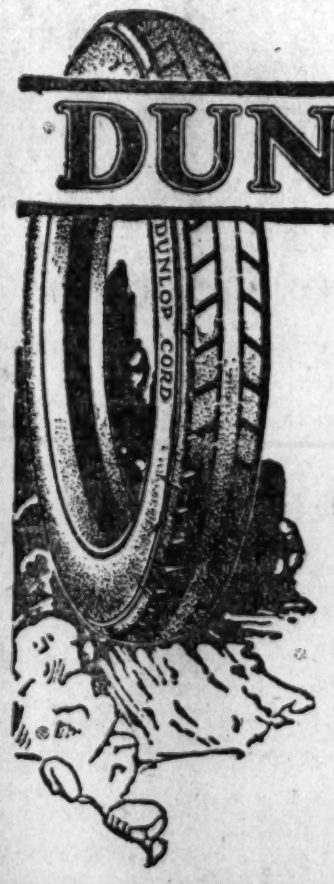

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Parking In U. S. Now Big Problem, Engineers Busy

Various Remedies Suggested As Problem Gets More And More Acute

New York.—Ever since man has traveled in vehicles, remarks an auto-expert who has given much time and thought to the country's traffic problems, there has been a demand for hitching-posts. The stores of a generation ago provided uprights and rails at the curb, depending in extent upon the number of customers. The churches and schools built sheds to accommodate the "rigs" in which their parishioners and pupils traveled. In the coaching days, not only shelter, but even a change of horses, was available at certain taverns. A similar need exists today, and it is some hundreds of times more urgent than ever before in history, continues the writer, J. C. Long. In fact, he says, in Motor Life:

George E. Roberts of the National Bank has said that the American public is thinking more about where to park its cars than about the League of Nations.

This has become an acute issue, not so much because of the automobile itself, but because in the past twenty years we have been increasing the population by 30,000,000 without being able to stretch the land on which we live. Today we have one-third more people in the United States than in 1900.

The condition of the country is something like that of a housewife who has been serving dinner to six persons, and suddenly finds that with the same facilities and materials she is asked to entertain two newcomers. In addition, some of the neighbors from the country arrive and make themselves at home.

The cities not only experience the normal population increase of the entire nation, but are also being crowded by the tendency of the rural population to come to town. This table tells the story:

Year	Population in Rural Areas	Population in Towns
1900	60 percent	40 percent
1920	49 percent	51 percent

DOWN-TOWN SECTIONS WORST

But the woman who is serving the dinner has still another problem. She has not only the four neighbors who have placed their feet regularly under her table, but she has still more country cousins who drop in for dessert. In the old days the homestead was so far from town that a visit two or three times a year was the most to be expected. Now motor travel is likely to bring the farmer and family to town several times a month.

This change is all very sociable, and perhaps even desirable, admits Mr. Long. But, nevertheless, it must be taken into consideration that:

Where there were 1,711,000 carriages and wagons made in 1904, cars and trucks are now being manufactured at the rate of 3,000,000 annually. More people are enjoying the advantages of the city and the highway, but as the crowd grows larger, elbow room becomes more cramped and the civic housewife has to use her wits to accommodate all the guests.

The worst situations are naturally found in the down-town regions of our cities. Here it is efficient to have business concentrated. Yet with office buildings which may contain the population of a village, the street curbs become grossly inadequate as parking spaces.

In certain cities parking is entirely prohibited in specified parts of the business section. Hugh E. Young, engineer of the Chicago Plan Commission, reports that parking in the loop district of that city reduced traffic efficiency 50 percent.

Many cities are limiting the time of parking.

But these prohibitions are not sufficient. The remedy is also being found in constructive improvements, and in the decentralizing of city retail trade.

DIFFERENT SOLUTIONS ARE TRIED

Among the leading ways of providing for down-town parking are:

1—Parking Basements in Office Buildings
2—Parking Garages
3—Open Lots
4—Public Parks

The closest approach to the old hitching-post days is found in the provision in a building of parking space for its tenants. One of the pioneers in this field is the Pacific Mutual Building in Los Angeles. The two lower floors of this structure, which are each 350 by 60 feet, are devoted to parking. One hundred and forty cars can be accommodated. As there are two hundred firms and about two thousand employees working in the building, it is clear that this solution is only a partial one. The rental charge of $17.50 to $20.00 per car per month is also a limiting factor.

Another example of this sort, it appears, is the new Investment Building now being constructed in Washington, D. C. This will have space for 140 cars, but there will be five hundred tenants to be cared for. Mr. Long continues:

A more popular means of supplying hitching-posts is the parking garage. Cheap land in cities is being increasingly taken up as sites for this type of structure. The Seventh Street Garage in Pittsburgh is one of the largest examples of this sort, located within a few blocks of the business center. It has room for 450 vehicles, and the average charge is $20 monthly.

There is planned in Washington, D. C., an automobile hotel of eight stories to care for 800 automobiles.

Many down-town garages are being pressed into service for parking purposes. In Louisville, ing purposes. In Louisville, Kentucky, these have spaces available at $10 per month. In South Bend, Indiana, a similar rate obtains. In Portland, Oregon, these accommodations are available at 50 cents per day, and in Oakland, California, day storage may be had at from $5.00 to $7.50 per month.

Parking is an aspect of the city street problem as well as a concern of merchants, offices, schools and churches. The municipality can and does regulate time and space limits of parking, and it is accordingly proper for it to assist in measures tending toward relief. A number of cities are recognizing this.

CHICAGO HAS NEW PLAN

Baltimore in 1920 condemned a rundown residential section, making the space available for automobile standing-room.

Richmond, Virginia, is considering using the land in the deep back lots of its business district for the erection of parking buildings. It is proposed that these accommodations be privately operated with some measure of city control to assure moderate charges and proper management.

Mr. Young already referred to, has proposed a plan for Chicago whereby 7,000 cars would be cared for in subsurface garages in Grant Park, and the remaining 24,000 vehicles which enter Chicago daily would be stored in regional garages. In an address before the National Conference on City Planning, held at Baltimore this spring, he estimated the cost of this project as follows:

Land, 1,300,000 sq. ft. @ $16	$21,000,000
Ramp garages	16,250,000
Subsurface garages in Grant Park	6,250,000
Total	$43,500,000
The method of financing is worked out as follows:	
Sinking fund on a 40-year amortization basis	$1,087,500
Average interest at 4 per cent	800,000
Overhead, 20 percent	377,500
Total per year	$2,265,000

The cost per day at this rate could be more than covered by a charge of 25 cents per car per day.

New York City, says Mr. Long, has a wide variety of plans under way, none of which seem likely to be worked out in the near future. But "any one who has either driven or dodged automobiles in the metropolis will have some interest in these proposals," and so it may be good news to many that:

Dr. John A. Harriss, special deputy police commissioner in charge of traffic, has a plan to provide for 30,000 vehicles under Central Park, and 4,000 in Bryant Park (which is in the rear of the Public Library at Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street). The project includes an electrical system whereby owners of chauffeur-driven automobiles could summon their vehicles from department stores or theaters. The man who drives his own car would find these locations convenient to the shopping and amusement district.

NON-SKID POINTERS

Front wheel skids come chiefly from rounding a corner or curve at so high speed that the front wheels lose their traction. To overcome this, apply the brakes gently, which will drag the rear wheels and give the front wheels a chance to take hold.

ANOTHER AUTO DANGER

"The whole population of the United States," says a statistician, "could go motoring at the same time." But that would ruin the grand old sport of pedestrian-hunting. — Birmingham Age-Herald.

OLD FRAME PRINCIPLE

The wood sil, or frame, made of laminated second growth ash, is a principle of construction to which the manufacturers of Franklin automobiles have adhered since 1902.

The All British
Standard
LIGHT CAR
The four-seater Standard is the family car de luxe. As reliable as it is powerful; as comfortable as it is roomy, and exceptionally easy to control.
CHINA MOTORS
125 Bubbling Well Road
Phones West 131 and 197

THE JEWETT SIX BROUGHAM

THE fine art of coach building is perpetuated in the Jewett Six Brougham, without excessive cost, by the improved definite methods of Jewett engineers. All the beauty, grace, and sturdiness are retained and all the mistakes and guess work of the rule of thumb are eliminated. This engineering accomplishment has brought the Jewett Brougham a full five seater with all the luxurious roominess necessary for complete comfort, with the added convenience of a commodious, strong and well made trunk, as well as many other appointments, within the reach of the ordinary purse.

The steel panels are finished with a new process of permanent oven baked enamel on extra-strong wood body frame. Never before has it been possible to obtain this desirable finish on a wood frame, but Jewett methods now make it possible.

However, it is not only the outward appearance, beautiful though it is, that must be considered. The inside mechanism of the Jewett will bear the most rigid inspection and only after such inspection can one understand why the Jewett Brougham is a superior motor car.

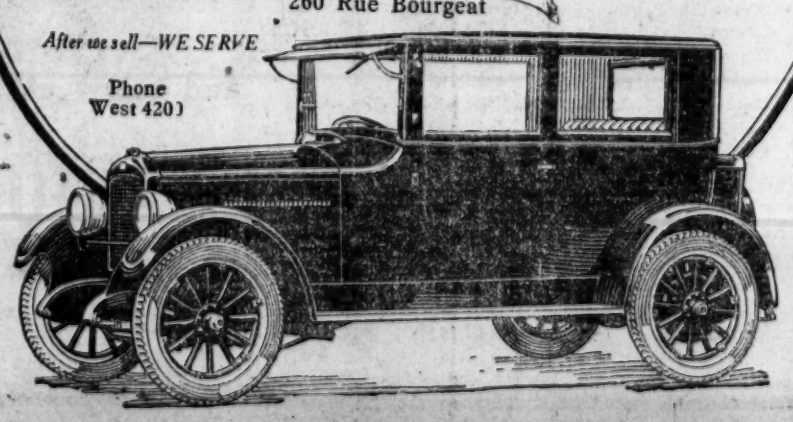
Arrange for a trial run and be your own judge.

JEWETT SPECIFICATIONS:

Engine—6 cylinder, 3¼ x 5; lubricated by high pressure oiling to main and connecting rod bearings; two unk electrical starting and lighting, thermostatically controlled; automatic spark advance; Paige-Timken axles; extra heavy 6 inch "I" beam steel frame; improved type four speed transmission; dry plate clutch; special alloy steel springs, 36" in front, 54" in rear; all-steel universal joints; force-feed chassis lubrication.

Special models furnished at slight extra cost with additional equipment

Mark L. Moody Inc.
260 Rue Bourgeat
After we sell—WE SERVE
Phone West 4200

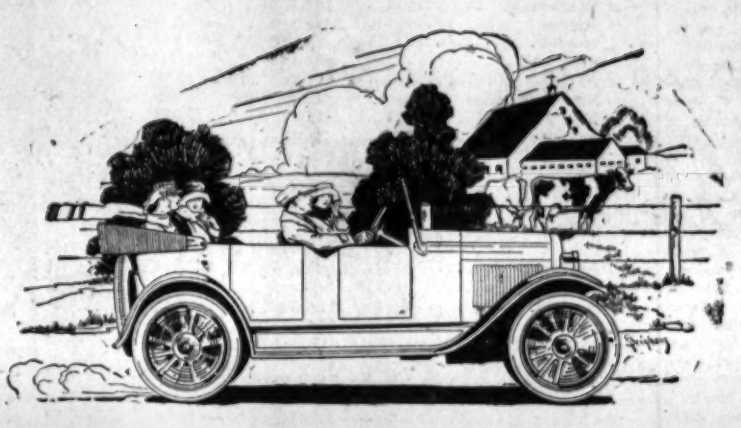


The China Press Want Ads
OFFICE: No. 17 NANKING ROAD

FOR ECONOMICAL TRANSPORTATION

CHEVROLET

TWENTY MILES TO THE GALLON



Unsolicted Testimonial

SHANGHAI, 18th February 1924.

Messrs. The Hartzenbusch Motor Company,
SHANGHAI.

Dear Sirs,

I notice from your "Chevrolet" advertisements in the local press that you give the mileage per gallon as 20. It may interest you to know that the "Chevrolet Special", which I bought from you on October 26th last is now averaging 21 to the gallon, and this during the coldest months of the year, and driven entirely by a Chinese Chauffeur.

I have also pleasure in placing on record my appreciation of the "Service" under the 12 months guarantee, and the expert advice and assistance which I get from you.

Yours truly,
(Signed) H. B. W.

Original may be seen at our office

THE ABOVE LETTER IS SELF EXPLANATORY AND SHOULD POINT OUT TO YOU WHICH CAR TO BUY

For Further Information See the

Hartzenbusch Motor Co.,
131 AVENUE FOCH
TEL. W. 3654

For Economical Transportation
CHEVROLET
20 miles to the gallon

For Economical Transportation
CHEVROLET
20 miles to the gallon

Body Builders Make Advances; Designs Better

Refinement, Convenience And Utility Are Outstanding Features

BY CHARLES CLIFTON

President, National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

We are prone to accept progress as a matter of fact. As man creates new comforts, new conveniences, new utilities, they become part of our everyday life, and we regard them without surprise or wonder.

But imagine our astonishment if we were to awaken today after a prolonged slumber. Picture your amazement if you were to gaze today for the first time upon a machine which speeds through the air at a pace of more than 200 miles an hour. You would be dumbfounded. Yet when you read a few weeks ago of the shattering of airplane racing records, you accorded it only passing interest.

You would be equally amazed if you were to see for the first time a modern enclosed car. Yet you have become so accustomed to them that you give them only a fleeting look of admiration.

But think back a few years! It is not difficult to recall the days when the automobile was a fair weather vehicle. Only a hardy adventurer would "motor" in rainy weather. Winter driving was unheard of in those days. Even in fair weather, motorists suffered discomfort if a brisk wind was blowing, for there were no windshields to protect one. Tops were a rarity. And enclosed cars were crude and ungainly experiments.

Most of us remember the early automobile endurance contests and the Glidden tours. The cars which participated in those events represented the latest word in American motor car and design, yet the contestants were subjected to every conceivable discomfort. Exposed to mud, rain, sleet and wind the drivers were exhausted after a day's travel.

The New York to Pittsburgh right day run of 1903 still is a vivid picture to me. The description of the finish of that contest by a prominent writer of that time serves to emphasize the hardship endured by the tourist less than two decades ago.

"Eight days after the start of the run," he says, "on the morning of Thursday, October 15, beyond High Bridge, in Pittsburgh, a throng of people and a concourse of "Smoky City" autos gathered on Ridge Avenue and waited in the fog and drizzle. The whistles were blown twelve minutes before noon when a muffled noise like the vibration of a wet drum beaten far away sounded faintly. It grew to a raucous honk-honk away back somewhere in the impenetrable fog. The crowd answered with a shout and tooting of horns. As they shouted, out of the fog came a car, ghost like in its mud streakings and fog enshroudings.

"The occupants were clad in leather and rubber with their heads hidden in helmets and goggles. They sat huddled down and holding fast."

What contrast is the motor journey of the present time under similar conditions! We may drive for hours through a pelting rain or through a driving blizzard, or through raw, chilly winds, and step from the snug security of our closed car, warm and comfortable. Imagine your wife or daughter driving to an afternoon function or on a shopping trip in inclement weather in the days when the only protection was an ineffectual windshield or an awkward buggy top! And then picture the comfort they enjoy today!

Yes, if we place these pictures side by side the change is a remarkable one indeed, and yet the progress has been so steady that we are apt to forget the tremendous advances that have been made.

The automobile body designer of twenty years ago had little to guide him. He was groping. He was contending with a new problem. Horse drawn carriage construction furnished his only precedent, and it was worse than none. There was a new vehicle which attained a speed of twenty, thirty or even forty miles an hour, and the question of exposure to the elements became vital. Attempts to gain satisfactory protection from rain, snow, wind and cold encountered engineering difficulties.

At first, buggy tops were affixed to the light automobile bodies, but vibration and strains proved too much for them. Better methods of bracing, stronger bows and more drable top material eliminated these troubles, but the tops still remained awkward in arrearance. Windshields were devised, but they rattled loose from the bodies and had to be braced by long brass rods which offended the eye.

Then came attempts to construct close cars. They were only partially successful. Windows rattled, doors and joints squeaked, rain and wind beat in through crevices, vision was obstructed and at night bothersome reflections annoyed the driver. And from the artistic standpoint these early designs were, to say the least, ludicrous.

Year by year, however, designers made closed cars more practical, more beautiful. Today we find in them what surely must be a close approximation to prefection.

It can hardly be said that the owner of the earliest types expressed pride in their appearance. It was their utility which appealed. But it cannot be denied that the owner of the present day sedan or coupe admires and finds an enjoyable pride in its exterior and in its exterior and interior beauty.

Unbalanced proportions, broken lines, garish curves and panels, crude details, have given way to graceful proportions and simple beauty. In the finer motor cars the occupants no longer are annoyed by rattles, squeaks, vibrations and other noises. Cushions are more restful, fabrics more pleasing. Conveniences are at every hand. The windows may be opened or closed easily and noiselessly. In chauffeur driven models a dictaphone communicates orders. There are vanity cases to please the gentler sex, and electric cigar lighters and ash trays serve the smoker. The doors, windows and windshield are weathertight. Inconspicuous ventilators keep the interior fresh. Better spring suspension yields Pullman riding comfort. Confusing night time reflections have been eliminated by setting the windshield at an angle and by shading the rear windows with silk roller curtains.

I have not touched here on the merchanical advances which have made motoring more pleasurable: it is superfluous to say that the engineer has kept pace with the body craftsmen.

Never before have manufacturers offered cars of the refinement, convenience, the utility of those which are being produced today. The modern motor car has given the man of moderate means an enjoyable, economical and useful form of transportation which no king of earlier times could buy.

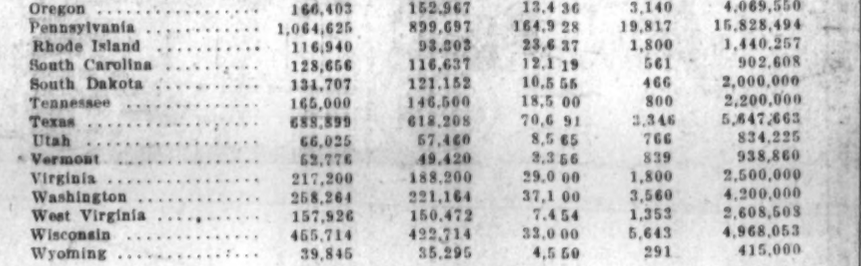
Truly an astounding development!

HAND THROTTLE IS AID

Drivers who have the unfortunate habit of stepping on the accelerator before remembering that it is the foot brake they should be exercising, would find their traffic driving less hazardous by keeping their feet ready for the clutch and brake, and feeding gas with the hand throttle. To prevent racing of the engine when throwing out the clutch it is only necessary to attach a strong spring to the gas throttle so that it will return to closed position as soon as it is released.

Registration Of Motor Vehicles In The U.S. For 1923

States	Total Registration of Cars and Trucks	Passenger Cars	Trucks	Motorcycles	Total Fees
Alabama	126,842	112,797	13,845	599	$1,532,614
Arizona	48,386	41,852	6,534	388	281,584
Arkansas	111,946	100,758	11,188	300	1,698,000
California	1,093,660	1,050,265	43,395	14,654	10,548,386
Colorado	189,500	176,000	13,500	2,500	1,125,500
Connecticut	181,647	156,747	24,900	2,500	4,329,269
Delaware	29,500	24,000	5,500	400	625,000
District of Columbia	103,171	94,787	8,384	2,510	445,712
Florida	160,000	130,000	30,000	1,200	1,963,000
Georgia	173,794	151,325	22,469	1,011	2,156,406
Idaho	62,350	56,950	5,400	670	913,440
Illinois	969,092	847,005	122,087	7,612	9,653,795
Indiana	582,882	509,821	73,061	5,000	3,993,699
Iowa	572,611	536,296	36,315	3,034	8,825,962
Kansas	375,594	349,038	26,556	1,950	203,158
Kentucky	196,110	175,869	20,241	1,014	2,680,580
Louisiana	138,500	117,500	21,000	359	2,200,000
Maine	106,847	91,055	15,792	1,558	1,659,349
Maryland	206,450	193,850	12,600	4,850	3,452,720
Massachusetts	566,150	482,645	83,505	11,733	6,989,653
Michigan	728,327	655,017	73,310	4,163	8,845,575
Minnesota	448,187	399,401	48,783	3,220	7,244,490
Mississippi	103,850	93,850	10,000	114	1,166,923
Missouri	450,800	405,720	45,080	2,000	4,800,000
Montana	73,827	65,448	8,379	374	729,678
Nebraska	285,488	258,941	23,547	1,605	3,350,640
Nevada	15,700	12,400	3,300	90	155,000
New Hampshire	59,571	52,583	6,988	1,987	1,447,000
New Jersey	418,212	329,534	88,678	8,779	7,927,439
New Mexico	31,727	28,564	3,173	172	280,000
New York	1,214,090	966,116	247,974	22,981	19,858,572
North Carolina	247,700	226,500	21,200	1,300	6,642,503
North Dakota	109,244	105,957	2,287	645	760,444
Ohio	1,072,750	924,832	147,918	15,300	9,500,000
Oklahoma	307,000	288,424	18,576	823	3,380,000
Oregon	166,403	152,967	13,436	3,140	4,069,550
Pennsylvania	1,064,625	899,697	164,928	19,817	15,828,494
Rhode Island	116,940	93,303	23,637	1,800	1,440,257
South Carolina	128,656	116,637	12,119	561	902,608
South Dakota	134,707	121,152	10,555	466	2,000,000
Tennessee	165,000	146,500	18,500	800	2,200,000
Texas	688,899	618,208	70,691	3,346	5,647,663
Utah	66,025	57,460	8,565	766	834,225
Vermont	52,776	49,420	3,356	839	938,860
Virginia	217,200	188,200	29,000	1,800	2,500,000
Washington	258,264	221,164	37,100	3,560	4,200,000
West Virginia	157,926	150,472	7,454	1,352	2,608,503
Wisconsin	455,714	422,714	33,000	5,643	4,968,053
Wyoming	39,845	35,295	4,550	291	415,000
Total	15,281,295	13,484,939	1,796,956	171,568	$189,919,289



THERE is a certain inherent satisfaction and comfort in climbing a hill in a Hupmobile. It goes steadily, surely upward, gaining in momentum without labouring or straining. Other cars may perform as well as a Hupmobile on the straightaway, but when it comes to hills and rough going under hard conditions, a Hupmobile will exceed your expectations.

Hupmobile

CHINA MOTORS

The China Press Want Ads OFFICE: No. 17 NANKING ROAD

THE MICHELIN "CABLE" is a New Stepping Stone to Economy

The Initial Cost of Michelin "Cables" is practically the same as any other tyre on the market but their Higher Mileage make it by far the cheapest tyre in the world.

CONSIDERABLE REDUCTIONS

THE AUTO-PALACE CO.

(RYTON'S GARAGE)

362 Avenue Joffre Tel. Manager W. 364
Gen. Office W. 465

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YET!

You buy a Car as good as new.— A car that is guaranteed to satisfy you.

Select from these

TOURING CARS

Talbot	5 Pass.	(model 1922)
Citroen	5 „	(model 1923)
De Dion	5 „	(model 1922)
Fiat	5 „	(run 4,000 miles)
Morris-Oxford	5 „	(used 2 months)
Humber	5 „	(model 1921)
Buick 4	5 „	(run 5,000 miles)
Hupmobile	5 „	(model 1922)
Dodge	5 „	(model 1923)
Willys-Knight	5 „	(model 1922)
Essex	5 „	(latest model)
Studebaker	5 „	(model 1922)
Star	5 „	(model 1923)
Cadillac	5-7 „	(model 59)
Packard 6	5-7 „	(model 1922)
Locomobile	5-7 „	(model 1922)

LIMOUSINES

Unic	Limousine	(model 1922)
Panhard	„	(model 1922)
De Dion	„	(model 1923)
Austin	„	(model 1922)
Citroen	„	(model 1922)
Hupmobile	„	(model 1922)
Studebaker	„	(model 1921)
Buick 4	„	(run 3,500 miles)
Cadillac	„	(model 1923)
Haynes	„	(model 1923)

ROADSTERS

Buick 6	Sport model	(model 1922)
Buick 4	„	(model 1923)
Hupmobile	„	(model 1922)
Chevrolet F B	Roadster	(model 1922)
Morris-Oxford	„	(model 1923)

The Auto Castle is the largest used car mart in Shanghai and because of evershifting conditions in this port there are always a number of used cars in AI condition being placed upon the local market every month.

It is the first choice of these cars that we offer, at prices which average only

HALF

of what you would have to pay for a new car.

See us to-day
and allow us to prove it

THE AUTO CASTLE

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Lady Astor : *A Tirade Against Socialism*

BY VISCOUNTESS ASTOR

Socialism is based upon two lies.

Lie number one is that all men are born economically equal.

Lie number two is that Christ's teachings should be interpreted literally.

But these are not the only reasons I am against Socialism. There are many others.

I count Socialism an abhorrent thing because it tends to make the condition of the people worse instead of better.

Socialists demand the moon and get—because of such a demand—nothing.

Socialism is essentially impractical. Its impracticality defeats the indisputable goodness of its doctrines, insofar as they are good.

I fought in the House of Commons for prohibition. I believe in prohibition. But I discovered it was hopeless to persuade the British Government to enact prohibition legislation. What did I do? I took what I could get. I managed to secure a bill prohibiting the admission into public houses of boys and girls under eighteen years of age.

That is something.

Socialism secures nothing, because it does not know how to compromise.

I am rich. I am not ashamed of it. If I lost my wealth tomorrow I might or I might not become rich again. I don't know. The one thing I do know is that I should not waste my time in self-destructive envy and hatred of those who are rich.

How many of the people who shout against Capitalism are themselves capitalists? Let us see.

Every man and woman who has savings is a capitalist. So far as I am concerned I wish every man and woman had wealth. I want all the people to have wealth. Then, how do people become capitalists?

Recently in America one woman became independently rich by discovering a way to take the kink out of negroes' hair. Will even a Socialist suggest she is not entitled to all the wealth she can get out of her discovery?

Enterprise, daring inventiveness, hard work—these are the things that make capitalists. Above all it is the spirit that inspires one to take risks. The one way capitalists make money is by taking chances. A great deal is talked—by Socialists—about the tremendous profits accruing to capitalists. Socialists never mention the equally tremendous losses suffered by capitalists.

"NO EQUALITY IN WORLD"

The State knows how capital must be employed if great profits are to be made. Risks must be taken. And the State dares not take risks. Give the State the wealth of individual capitalists; confiscate all private wealth. Then what? The State is bound hand and foot. It cannot indulge in the daring, the enterprise, the adventure which is the privilege of every private possessor of wealth.

I should be a Socialist tomorrow if I believed their program for human betterment were feasible. It is because I know it is not—and not at all because I am not in sympathy with many of their ideals—that I am opposed to Socialism.

RASH ELECTION PROMISES

There is not a woman in the world—if she has borne children—who does not know that there is no such thing as equality in the world. If she has more than one child she will quickly discover that one is superior to the other. Of course I am ardently in favor of equality of opportunity for all, and in so far as Socialism preaches this doctrine I am ardently Socialistic. But Socialism doesn't stop with that. Socialists insist that by legislation not only opportunity but human beings can be made equal. It is the limit of fallacy.

Candidates appealing to the electorate are obviously inclined to make rash promises. Truth and honesty give place to flattery. For any man or woman of any part to promise his constituents heaven on earth—the one condition requisite being his or her return to Parliament—is manifestly ridiculous. I don't promise my constituents heaven. I tell them that I shall fight my hardest for what I honestly believe is best—if not for them, at least for their children. And the one thing I am sure of is that Socialism is the worst possible thing that could happen to every class of people in Britain.

I suppose if I had gone into the House of Commons and settled down comfortably and voted at the crack of the party whip and taken no active part in reforms, I should have had an easy and pleasant life. But I do not look for an easy life. I am anxious to give to thousands of children in Great Britain a pleasant life. It distresses me to go round Plymouth and see people with hate oozing out of their faces, and all the time talking about brotherhood. The blasphemy and sheer sham of it!

"CO-ACTION, NOT ALLIANCE"

It wouldn't be humanly possible for anybody to give up as much as I have given up if I were out for myself alone. Nobody can believe I would put in the working hours I do at my public duties, either for the $1,800 per annum I get for it or from a desire to hold office. I do not care for the money or the vanity. I do like to accomplish some worthwhile job that improves conditions of life for others. And I often wonder how many of the people who shout "Capitalist" at me would work as hard as I work for others—if they were in my place.

The British Empire and the United States must work hand in hand. England alone would be of no use, but the British Empire with the United States can do a lot. The only chance for civilisation is for these two great countries to grow up side by side and hold up the standard for all other countries. No formal alliance, no secret treaty is necessary. It is only necessary for them to think and act together.

I believe in the British navy. I have worked for its personnel. But I thank God for the Washington disarmament conference. I dread to think what might have been the consequences of a competitive naval building program between the two countries.

We have been told that we cannot be Christians unless we are Socialists. Every European Socialist party, except the Socialist party in England, are avowed atheists. I admit that a great many of the Socialists in England are deeply religious, but their brothers in Europe laugh at it. The trouble with even English Socialists—as I pointed out at the outset of this article—is that they misinterpret Christ's teachings.

How on earth is a Socialist government going to make people equal? When you yell for justice, be certain you are just. When you yell for honestly, be certain you are honest. When you yell against the greed of those who have, be quite certain that your motive is to give to others and not get what someone else has for yourself.

I do not believe in this class consciousness. I know enough of human nature to know that there are greed, jealousy immortality and selfishness in all classes. And in all classes hate, envy, greed are found—poisonous passions injurious only to those that harbor them. I should have been dead long ago if hatred and malice of others could kill.

I happen to care about the thousands of boys and girls of the country who come out of school when they are fourteen with years of idleness before them, and when I get back to the House of Commons I am going to make it hot for those trade unionists who refuse to take in apprentices.

Socialism based on love is one thing, but Socialism based on hatred and envy is repellant. Russia has given up Communism, and now we trade with Russia again. They are clamoring for the capitalist to come back. I can understand a man who does not want work being down on the capitalist, but not a man who wants work.

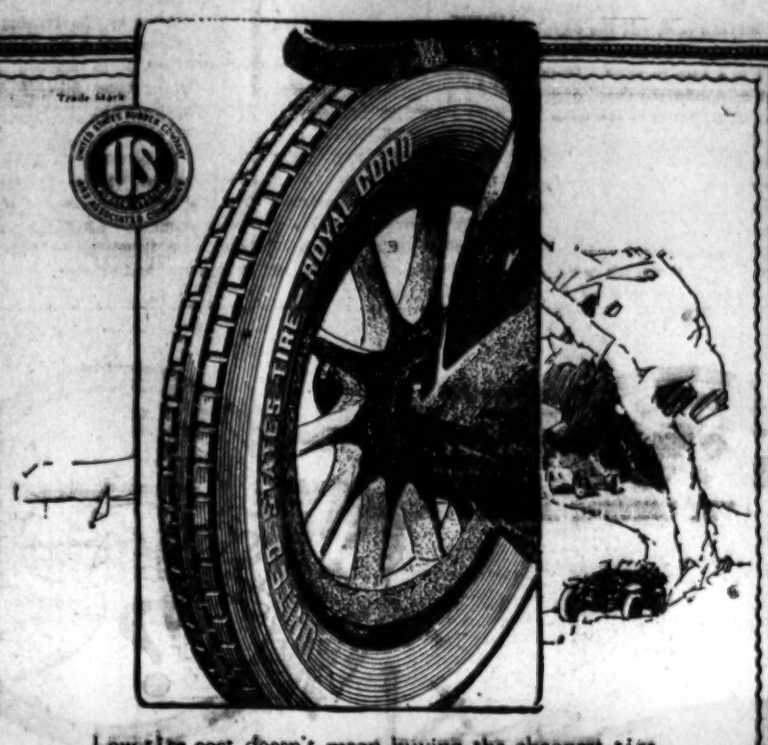
I am for any law that makes the world a better place for all to live in. I warned the Communists and Socialists of Plymouth last month that they could not defeat my re-election to Parliament and it is because I was fighting for the under-dog, while they were fighting for themselves.

Without law there would be chaos. But to tell one section of the people that all the evils of the world come from men and women belonging to the capitalist class, and if you get rid of that you will get rid of all the evils, is like telling people that the only way to keep order is to do away with the police.

I respect all men's religions, and the Christian conscientious objector, but I despise from the bottom of my heart your international Socialist who will not fight for his country but fights a class war in his country.

God made people spiritually equal, but He did not make them economically or intellectually equal or there would not be the mess there is in the world today.

There is more wisdom in a multitude of minds than in any one class, high or low, after an issue has been discussed. Arbitrary power by a class, high or low, is always dangerous and often fatal to a country.



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United States Rubber Export Co., Ltd.
17 Jinkee Road

Distributors
Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.
36 Bubbling Well Road.

Royal Cord
A United States Tire

KNOCK, KNOCK, KNOCK,

GOES THE

CROCK, CROCK, CROCK.

W H Y ?

Because a Chinese chauffeur has complete charge of the car.

You haven't time to supervise it yourself.

Result — Chaos !

WHAT'S THE REMEDY?

Ring C. 6002 and let us send you a foreign motor car doctor to fix things. Let him attend your car monthly and note the difference

The Central Garage

9 HONGKONG ROAD

AUTOMOBILES MATHIS STRASBOURG

The Eyes of the World are on

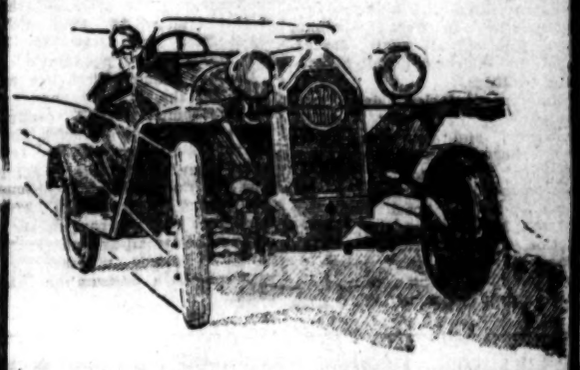
THE

INCOMPARABLE

MATHIS

40 MILES PER GALLON

40 MILES PER HOUR



MADE IN FRANCE

JUST ARRIVED

A NEW SHIPMENT OF

ALL MODELS

TERMS TO SUIT

ASIATIC MOTORS, Inc.

27 AVENUE EDWARD VII

TELEPHONE NUMBER

1

NORTH, EAST, WEST

The China Press Want Ads

Office: No. 17 Nanking Road

1924

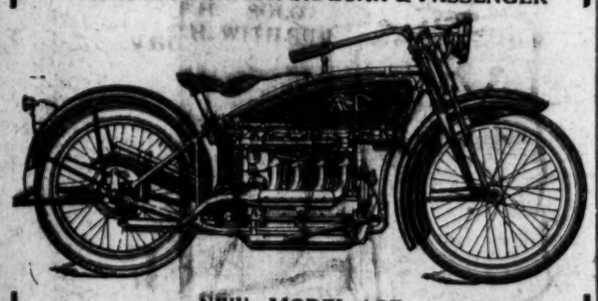
IS A 4 CYLINDER YEAR

1924 Ace 4 Cylinder Sporting Model, the motorcycle that has made the

FASTEST RECORD.

129.61 M.P.H. SOLO

106.82 M.P.H. WITH SIDECAR & PASSENGER



NEW MODEL ACE

Embodies Numerous Refinements.

Now on view at our Show Room. Inspection invited

For Particulars and catalogs, apply to Sole Agents:

DONG CHONG CYCLE & MOTOR CO.

P344-6 Nanking Road, Shanghai, Phone C. 1518

Dunlop Balloon Tires Now Undergoing Tests In Kobe

Company Experiments With Low-Pressure Pneumatics Made By Home Factory—Not To Be Here Until Thoroughly Tested

Balloon tires, so much discussed in Europe and America at this time, and perhaps the most noticeable new feature of car equipment for 1924, are now being tested at the Kobe factory of the Dunlop Company. A set of Dunlop 30 x 5 Balloon Tires, fitted to a Ford touring car, have been in use by the company for the past several weeks, and tire experts are watching their performance closely with a view to determining whether or not this type of tire will be suitable for the Japanese market.

The tires now under test were made by the English factory of the Dunlop Company, which has been manufacturing balloon tires for nearly a year for the English and Continental markets. They are fitted to the patented Dunlop Recessed Rim and mounted on steel wheels, also of Dunlop manufacture.

IMPROVEMENT IN RIDING QUALITIES

The performance of the Ford fitted with these tires is very interesting. The pressure maintained is only 18 to 20 pounds, both front and rear, and it is understood that a pressure of as low as 15 pounds can be used with safety. At 18 pounds pressure the tires are not quite round, and appear very slightly deflated. As might be expected, they absorb all minor road shocks, without transferring any vertical movement to the chassis. At 15 miles an hour small obstacles, such as street car tracks, stones or small depressions in the road surface, cannot be noticed at all by the passengers. The result is a smooth, gliding movement, not comparable to the performance of a car fitted with high-pressure pneumatics. In effect the balloon tires iron out all small depressions by their wonderful absorbing qualities.

Larger obstacles, deep potholes, etc., are very marked, however, and cause a spring reflex beyond the ordinary. Apparently the upward or rebound movement of the springs is intensified by the great deflection of the low-pressure tire. This action could probably be overcome by the employment of snubbers or spring dampeners, and indeed most of the 1924 American cars fitted with tires of this type have some such device as standard equipment.

BRAKING AND STEERING EFFECTS

Steering, particularly at low speeds, is noticeably stiffer, but not disagreeably so. Many of the new models with balloon tires as standard equipment are using ball-bearing steering spindles to overcome this action. Braking is vastly improved, the great road area of the tires producing an effect similar to that produced by four-wheel brakes.

Several attempts were made to produce a skid on slippery pavements, but without success. The Ford absolutely refused to side-slip, even on wet street car tracks. No difference in acceleration or road speed could be detected.

Officials of the Dunlop Company declare that there is no noticeable increase or decrease in fuel consumption. A number of punctures have been experienced, but it is hard to say whether or not these were due to the low air pressure in the tires. Only an extensive test carried out by several cars in different localities will determine this point.

NOT FOR SALE AS YET

The tires themselves are cord of very light construction, with a thin tread somewhat resembling in appearance the familiar Dunlop Magnum. The sidewalls are, of course, of very high-grade material, designed to stand the constant flexing produced by low air pressure. The air chamber is very large and the tubes, unlike the casings, are of unusually heavy stock. With the Dunlop Recessed Rims it is possible to remove the tube and replace it without the use of any tools whatever, a great advantage. The wheels used are demountable, with a diameter of 20 inches and the overall diameter of the inflated balloon tire mounted on these wheels is approximately the same as that of the standard 23 inch Ford wheel fitted with the 30 by 3½ high-pressure pneumatic.

Dunlop Balloon Tires are not ready for the market as yet, and the company will conduct further and more extensive tests before deciding upon the type to be manufactured here. It is possible that a slightly heavier tire, with a thicker tread, made to operate at a pressure of about produce better all-around results. 25 to 28 pounds pressure will yet come to a decision on this point.

is plainly finished, but the plentiful provision of springs and the depth of the squab, which affords excellent support to the shoulders, again result in a comfortable driving position, rendered the more noticeable by the great amount of leg and elbow room that is a feature of the Eleven.

Ease of handling is generally taken for granted when discussing Standard cars, and the certainty of the gear change on this latest model is a case in point. Double-clutching is almost unnecessary, as one only has to move the lever, on the clutch being withdrawn, to ensure a silent change. The change from second to bottom across the gate is one of the easiest we have tried.

The Lucas starter never failed to function if the spark were advanced and the strangler on the Claudel-Hobson carburetter, controlled by a cord from the steering wheel closed for a few seconds. The batteries are conveniently mounted on the step board and supply current for five lamps, the head-lamp being mounted in the inside of the mudguard supports and provided with dimming glasses.

From the owner-driver's viewpoint there are numerous small features that are of interest. The hood frame, for instance, is a particularly well-braced and rigid affair, the metal hood sticks being insulated from each other by rubber pads, while an ingenious form of clip is provided for keeping them in contact when folded. Springs let into the storm flaps on each side keep these parts taut and neat, whilst the clever and yet simple fixing of the four side curtains, the front pair of which are self-supporting, is a thoroughly good job.

Points requiring regular attention, such as the oil-filler or brake adjustment, are easily accessible, the oil level in the crankcase being determined either by a floating spoke or by the turning on of a tap from which oil should flow if the level is correct. As a last warning there is a device which whistles when the oil level is too low.

The petrol tank, housed in the dash, has its top mounted on the driver's side, where a thick coconut mat covers floorboards which, when lifted out by hand, disclose clutch and gearbox.

Tls. 770

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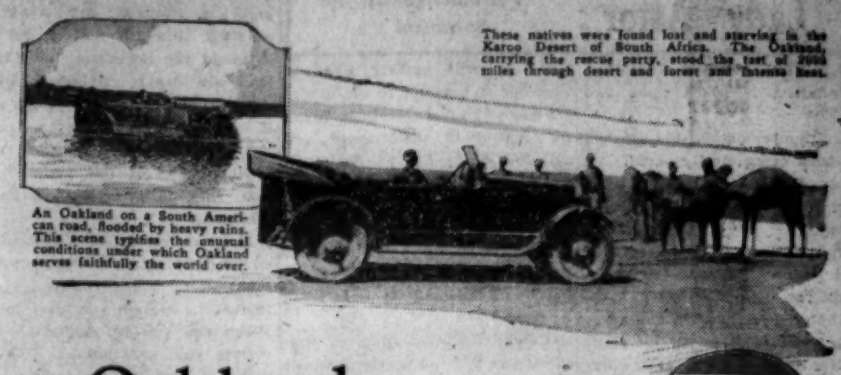
These natives were found lost and starving in the Karoo Desert of South Africa. The Oakland, carrying the rescue party, stood the test of 2000 miles through desert and forest and intense heat.
An Oakland on a South American road, flooded by heavy rains. This scene typifies the unusual conditions under which Oakland serves faithfully the world over.
Oakland 6

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THE first Oakland was built to answer the demand of motorists for a six-cylinder motor car which could be purchased at a low price and which would be economical to operate.

That task successfully fulfilled, the builders of Oakland each year have sought to make the finest "light six" that engineering talent, modern machinery and ample financial resources could produce.

Today Oakland's reputation is international. Across the deserts of Asia and the veldt of Africa, over the boulder-strewn passes of the Andes, through the bush of Australia—wherever the going calls for sturdy construction and faithful service—Oaklands are upholding the tradition of the first of their name.

* * * * *

Motorists have a double sense of security in the purchase of the new Oakland. The company which builds it is a division of General Motors, the largest automotive organization in the world.

Uniting the resources of many companies which are building fine motor cars and making parts, accessories, and equipment, General Motors gives to Oakland the economies of great purchasing power and standardization, plus the financial strength of all its divisions.

Further information regarding General Motors may be had by writing to General Motors Export Company, Robert Dollar Building, Shanghai.

GENERAL MOTORS

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New Standard Is Fine Example Of Light Motor

English Car Makes Great Hit; Experts List Good Features

No car introduced this season so far has created so much interest as the new Standard Eleven, one of the early models of which two members of the staff have had an opportunity of giving a very extensive test says "Motor" of London. When it is mentioned that it takes a hill like the notorious Sutton Bank, in Yorkshire, with a full load, and that it gave no trouble over an aggregate distance exceeding 600 miles, it will be appreciated that it is a practical proposition, in spite of its extraordinarily low price, and the value offered is certainly remarkable.

The car bristles with good features. The engine is one of the best that the Standard Co. have ever turned out, and is extraordinarily silent. The fact that the overhead-valve gear is not enclosed promotes the suggestion that the absence of such a cover plate may be one reason why the engine is as silent as it is. The final drive is by underhung worm, and the transmission generally may be said to be as silent as the engine.

The car is very roomy, and right-hand control will be appreciated by many who dislike central control. The door is of very unusual width, which makes entering or leaving the car particularly easy.

The equipment includes a speedometer driven off the gearbox, a roof-light in the hood, a two-panel windscreen, celluloid side curtains that open with the door, spring gaiters, a double dickey seat, a roomy tool locker and the usual complete set of tools.

Of the many qualities that go to make up a good car liveliness is surely one of the most seductive. In this respect the new 11 h.p. Standard excels, for the small push-rod-operated o.h.v. engine possesses the ability to respond as much to the higher as to the lower openings of the throttle, and, besides enabling a speed in the neighborhood of 50 miles an hour to be attained, possesses an excellent hill-climbing performance on top gear. For instance, the car ran from York to Coventry without a change of speed being necessary, and will trickle through traffic on too with the spark partially retarded. Ordinary hills of 1 in 18 or 1 in 20 can be taken at 30 to 40 miles an hour it approached at speed, the engine running more and more smoothly as the r.p.m. increase. The exposed overhead-valve gear, to which to some extent the efficiency of the engine must be attributed, is quite silent in operation, a single lubricator, which should be filled once every 200 or 300 miles, feeding the rocker shaft through an oil-impregnated felt.

The cooling arrangements are adequate for their work, the fact that the mile climb up Sutton Bank, in Yorkshire, which boasts a maximum gradient of 1 in 3.8, was climbed without any noticeable loss of water being proof of this assertion. The last third of a mile of this hill probably averages 1 in 5 or 1 in 6, while the worst portion is lower down and is prefaced by more 1 in 5. Bottom gear was only required on the 1 in 3 portion, and for a few yards after rounding the corner when tackling the last part of the 1 in 5, thus indicating that the ratio on low should be sufficient to rail ordinary emergencies.

Apart from the outstanding efficiency of the power unit, the roominess of the two-seater body is the next strongest characteristic. The seat cushion is fixed and boasts no frilly upholstery, but despite its plain appearance the comfort and resiliency it provides are distinctly above the average. The squab hinges from its foot and discloses a compartment for storing the side curtains. It too

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SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MARCH 9, 1924

FIELD WET, SOCCER CUP GAMES WAIT

Skottowe Competition Deferred On Account Of Heavy Rain

EXTEND SEASON

Closing Contests To Be Decided At End Of Month

Owing to the approaching Cricket and Tennis season, the Trustees of the Public Recreation Ground decided to close the grounds yesterday and thereby cancel all soccer competitions for the week end, to protect grounds from further wear and tear.

In view of this the Football Season which should have closed on the 15th inst. has now been extended to the end of this month.

Today's match should have been very closely competed and judging by the teams advertised, the public would doubtless have seen some really good football.

The Shanghai Recreation Club are the holders of this cup which was presented by the late E. B. Skottowe, Esq., one of the past Managers of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, during the season 1902-1903.

The original holders were the Shanghai Football Club and the last occasion they were in possession of this beautiful trophy was the season of 1913-1914 since when, the Shanghai Recreation Club have been the holders with the exception of the years 1918, 1921 and 1922.

The Police Recreation Club won this interesting competition in 1918 and again in 1921 and it was a popular win in 1922 when the Shanghai Public School won this cup for the first time.

A keen fight and some really fine football is assured when this competition comes off possibly during next week.

1,500,000,000,000 Rubles Collected At Moscow Game

More than a trillion and a half rubles were paid in admissions at Moscow when the soccer team of that city met the team from Petrograd in the annual intercity championship match.

The fans who paid the gigantic gate receipts were well repaid, for the match was sensational and brought victory to the Moscow team for the second time in sixteen years. The match always has been an outstanding event in Northern Russia and this year proved no exception. The admission was not in excess, proportionately, with that of other years, but a great gathering was on hand to witness the contest. Further light is thrown on the size of the amount taken in at the gate when it is known that a loaf of bread at that time cost 300,000 rubles. The field at Moscow is an old one, but has been reconditioned and is reported to be one of best-playing surfaces in the country.

Athletic Meet In N. China Set For May 16-17

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the North China Amateur Athletic Federation, the date for the spring meet was set for May 16-17. This meet will take place at Kaifengfu, Honan and will precede by one week the National Athletic meet to be held at Wuchang May 22-24.

Other important decisions made by the Executive Committee were as follow:

1. All future measurements for track and field events in this federation will be by meter, following the lead of the World Olympics and the Far Eastern Olympics.

2. Competition in games other than Track and Field will be held at a different time. The tentative dates decided upon for Basketball, Soccer, Tennis and Volleyball are May 10 to 12 and the place to be Tientsin.

3. A Handbook of the Federation will be published annually to contain such features as Official rules of all games promoted by the Federation, Official Records (North China, China and World), Record of athletic events for preceding year, Suggestions for training, Photos of athletic events and teams, Directory Athletic organizations, Constitution and Bylaws N.C.A.A.F.

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

THE QUAINTS

Just as good as ever! As a matter of fact they are just a little bit better. I saw the show on Friday night and despite the title "Underground to Anywhere" it was the same charming series of tit bits that we have enjoyed whenever the Quaints have visited us.

I had a long talk with Bobbie Salisbury this morning—'tis Saturday—but before I tell you all that he told me I would like to expand a little, upon the stick or so, I wrote immediately after the show on Friday. It is really very difficult to say all you want to when the hour has past the p.m. mark.

The Quaints' first show was just what we hoped for and expected. Clever business, fine singing first class dancing, lots of topical stuff, great ensemble and above all a spontinueity—that's a good word—that caught our varied fancies from the rise of the curtain until we were sent home. What is a perfect joy about the Quaints is their originality. One of the things the audience went dippy over was a fantasy on that Banana Song. You know it:

Yes we have no bananas,
We have no bananas today,
We've tramways with seasons,
We've Bolshivik treasons,
We've roads that are dug up—
but say,
We've got a show that beats all
creation,
A crowd that gives us elation—
Oh, yes, we have no bananas
Maskee, we've the Quaints bright
and gay.

This spasm has nothing whatever to do with their own compositions. At least four of the company can average ten apiece when it comes to well known songs now being sung in all parts of the world. Salisbury is always writing something new. Ernest Melvin sang "Tommy The Whistler" on Friday night. He wrote it. The famous Co-Optimists are using it still. Miss Olive Turner has also turned out any amount of good stuff. By the way, speaking about this lady, some of you will remember that she starred in the London D'Oyle Carte company. She is a mimic of the first class and withal she can sing. Her entertainment on Friday was so good that we cannot help imitating Oliver Twist with our demands for more.

Miss Dorothy James hadn't nearly enough to do. We wanted to see and hear her at the piano. Since her last visit here she has been doing lots of good work in London. She was in the piece at the Chelsea Theater. Metro. audiences appreciated her quite as much as the local folk do. Salisbury has also been doing all sorts of things. He has been adapting. He has been writing stuff for the Co-Ops, he has been staging shows, he has been everything but a "has-been." His new song "Me" or "Myself" is as good as "J. W. M."

The Quaints pianist is an artist with a record. Later in the season I hope we shall hear him in some high brow stuff. He can easily get away with it. He has held the post of professor at the Manchester University and he can stoop from the sublime to the ridiculous. He composes. He has any amount of successes to his credit. Mr. H. Baynton-Power is a power in the company. Miss Ella Cameron is another member of the Quaints that has travelled far and gained all sorts of fame and praise. She was the premier dancer at Monte Carlo. Salisbury knew what we wanted and said "Maskee expense or exchange I'm going to take this fine dancer out to the Far East." As a matter of fact he has gathered together a crowd of players that would be difficult to beat.

This week the company will present two of the biggest London successes of the time. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday we will have "The Beggars Opera" just as it was put on in London—with an extra scene evolved by Salisbury from Gay's original. The rest of the week will be devoted to "The Nine O'clock Revue" which packed the Little Theater for a year at prices that never fell below fifteen shillings. I understand that some of the costumes in this latter show are a trifle scanty. The Moral Welfare League will probably not be in attendance but the show will be the authentic thing and as presented in Town.

Let it be said: The Quaints are all that we expected them to be. They are just a little bit more.

* * *

WE THREE

We are losing three cricketers in the next few days or weeks. "Bill" Allison, the bowler, who can trundle all day and smile at the end of it, has already sailed for the Old Country. I expect we shall hear of him when accounts of cricket from the East Side come out. "Willie" Moule is leaving us for all time but we hope that he will send us out a score or so just to show that he is still in the pink. Another bowler we shall miss this season is G. M. Billings. He is taking a furlough and I hope that the midlands will also furnish us with accounts of his prowess with the ball and his wallloping sixes.

THE GLOBE TROTTERS

We all enjoyed the entertainment put up by the Globe Trotters. There wasn't a dull number in their show and they rehearsed well. They have left us. They are now travelling in the north and when they have come to the end of things in Peking, Tientsin and Hankow they will be back again with a somewhat rearranged company but just as strong as ever. Dick Norton told me a few days ago that he had a whole lot of entertainment up his sleeve and that it was of the dynamite variety. It hit hard.

AND THAT REMINDS ME.

You will remember that a certain Mister Charles Holt appeared in the Globe Trotters. He was a perfect lady. He fooled me for the whole of the first part of the Trotters' opening show. I thought he was a lady. He wasn't. He was quite a nice little gentleman. He came along to see me a few days ago and brought with him that clever little dancer Peggy Lovell. They refuse to go away. They like Shanghai. So does Ralph Sawyer—another of the Trotters. They are working upon quite a new stunt. They are going to introduce the "Carlton Midnight Follies." I understand that they have quite a galaxy of beauty, and quite a number of ladies who can sing, dance and entertain. March 13 is to be the opening date.

Charles Holt, the producer of this latest venture, hadn't the first faintest idea of acting when the Great War broke out. He was down in Australia when the call came. He was window dressing. He chucked his job and dressed himself in kharki. He had a shot or two at the other folk and then went in for dressing himself as a perfect lady. He scored from the word go. Today he is as good a female impersonator as you will find anywhere. He has played at Buckingham Palace. He has pleased kings, queens, and their relations. His pal Ralph Sawyer has also done a whole lot in this style of work. Peggy Lovell has been

(Continued on Page 2)

St. John's University Football Team

Standing: Wm. Z. L. Sung (Coach), H. L. Tsiang (Manager), K. N. Waung Y. T. Tsiang, T. T. Yui, F. S. Tsang (Captain), Z. W. Kyoong, N. H. Oo, T. Z. Nyih, T. Y. Ng (Manager).
Sitting: T. Z. Woo, P. Z. Wei, Y. T. Sung, S. B. Toong, Z. J. Waung (Mascot), Y. K. Waung, Y. O. Vi, P. T. Li, Henry Ma.

MIDDLE SCHOOL BASKETBALLERS BEGIN NEW SERIES

League Divided Into Two Sections; Cups Go To Winners

BY LOWELL UPSON

In spite of the fact that the basketball season is nearly over the schoolboys are just beginning their Shanghai Middle School League which includes the following teams divided into two sections, A and B: Section A: St. John's, Nanyang University, Fuhtan, Shanghai Public School, Shanghai American School and Nanyang Middle School. Section B: Chinan Institute, Y.M.C.A., Thomas Hanbury School, Shanghai College, Chung Chang Middle School and Kiangsu Second Normal.

This league, it is hoped, will keep up the interschool contests in the years to come. In the past year there has been very little athletic competition between the various schools in Shanghai. This basketball league will probably give the ball a shove and keep it rolling.

A beautiful cup is offered to the winning team in each of the two divisions. The victorious quintet will be decided by a series of three games between the winners of each section.

The league opened sometime last month but due to the rains many of the game were postponed and but little progress has been made so far. The first game played was the match between Nanyang University and the Public School. In this game the Nanyang boys defeated the foreigners by a 27-12 score. The American School five then trimmed the St. John's team to the tune of 50-30. This team will be the American boys' toughest rival for the cup as they both lead in the league now. It seems the St. John's Middle School put up as good a fight against the S.A.S. as did their varsity quintet. The S.A.S. boys played a practice game against the St. John's varsity last week in which they won by 47-26. The score at the end of the first half was 17-17 which shows that it was a tight struggle but in the second half the St. John's team forged ahead only to be caught up and passed by the American five, who had a total of 47 points to their opponents'

(Continued on Page 2)

Oarsmen To Begin Spring Training Soon; Americans Hope To Repeat "8" Victory

With the coming of warm weather the local rowing enthusiasts are beginning to limber up in preparation for the spring regatta. The American contingent has already started training and this preparatory work will be intensified as the weather gets warmer. The Americans hope to repeat their 1923 victories in the fours and eights, and as they have many good men left over from last year as well as some promising newcomers they are looking forward to a very successful season.

Among the old hands who will be available for this year's crews are Schlobohm, who last week was elected vice-captain of the Rowing Club; Dowdy, stroke of the International eight, Ben Barnes; Leo Kurt; R. H. Whitcomb and Ed Stelle.

Phillips, No. 7 in last year's eight, has left the city and his loss to the oarsmen will be deeply felt this summer, as he was one of the best in the club. It is known, however, that some new candidates for rowing honors will show up for practice as soon as the weather moderates.

The Americans plan to concentrate upon the upbuilding of another strong eight this year, in the hope that they may repeat their victory of last spring, when the eight won for the first time since 1870.

Fred Schlobohm, the new vice captain of the club, expressed the hope yesterday that all Americans in Shanghai who have had rowing experience this spring. Every facility for training and development will be given them, he said.

Hope To Repeat This Year

The American eight, which last year won a first victory in this division since 1870, hope to repeat this year. All the members of the winning crew of last season except Phillips, No. 7 and Williams, No. 3, are ready for spring training. The oarsmen pictured above are, from the left:

Whitcomb, Bow. Stelle, 2 Williams, 3 Kurt, 4 Barnes, 5 Strassman, Coach, Neal Cox. Schlobohm, 6 Phillips, 7 Doughty, Stroke.

J.H. TAYLOR SAYS MEDAL PLAY IS BEST GOLF TEST

Famous British Expert Tells Why He Prefers The Long Route

It is not surprising to learn that J. H. Taylor, the famous British golfer, prefers medal to match play in the ancient and royal game. He has won the British Open Championship on five occasions through his ability at medal play and, naturally, he leans with stronger favor toward the style of play in which he has gained his greatest honors. His analysis of the attributes necessary to the successful medal play, however, is interesting as described in part as follows in a recent issue of The News of the World, an English publication:

"Whether match or medal play is the best test of skill will, I suppose, be a debatable point as long as the game endures, but, as each requires special attributes, there can be no finality about the discussion. I am firmly convinced that both phases demand a distinct and separate working of the mentality and the creation of a distinct atmosphere before real success can be obtained at either. I have always maintained that medal play is the true test of greatness. On any subject we are apt to lean to the side that appeals to natural inclinations, and I advocate medal play because it suits, or seems to suit, my temperament.

"Medal play appeals to me because it is a slow—not always sure—and laborious method of achieving the object in view. There is no hurry about it. We begin cautiously and even timidly, ever having before our eyes the dread possibility of imminent disaster. We prepare the ground for what we hope will be good work, and at the same time engender a frame of mind that is the right one to make success of it, a mind of which the policy is 'sticking at it.' The individual alone bears the burden of the task he has undertaken. He enjoys the simple triumphs of his skill, and, bearing in mind continuously the thought that the end is a long way off, is not unduly elated at success, nor utterly cast down when things are going away.

"A successful medal player should plod along as oblivious as possible to what is happening around him. He should be immune to the joys and sorrows of his partner, keeping what sympathy he possesses for

(Continued on Page 2)

STAGE SET FOR BOXING BILL MONDAY

Japanese Mitt Artists To Be Seen Here For First Time

RESULT IN DOUBT

Hard To Get Line On Capabilities Of Invaders

All arrangements are complete for the boxing contests at the New Carlton tomorrow night, in which Japanese exponents of the mitt game will be seen in action here for the first time. Just how well those boys will show up is problematical, as little is known concerning the class of the opposition they encountered in Japan previous to their arrival here. Their manager says they are the best in the country, but that may mean much or little, according to the progress of the cauliflower ear industry in that country.

Some of the boxing sharps who have seen the boys in action here are convinced that they will make it hot for the local battlers who have agreed to take them on. Others are not so sure about this. The Japanese have done their training since coming here in the courtyard of a hotel, on a sand sprinkled bit of ground, and this, obviously, is not conducive to any great show of speed. Maybe the Japanese proceed on the theory that if they do their training in sand they will feel so light and free by comparison when they get on a canvas floor that they can sail in and knock the tar out of their opponents.

That is not a bad theory, at that. Ty Cobb and the other heavy hitters in the base ball leagues at home always carry three or four bats to the plate on the theory that when they are all discarded but one, the one left, though really heavy, will feel light, and that the old horsehide will be deceived thereby. The batters are thus enabled to swing a heavier bat that they could otherwise use.

Keenan and Tisora, who will take on the Japanese, are in great class shape and do not anticipate trouble in defeating the visitors.

The Japanese boys are in good condition, and are rugged, well built youngsters who are earnestly bent on making a name for themselves in the boxing game. Their manager says they cleaned up everything of their weight class in Japan, including many foreign amateurs in Tokio, Yokohama and Osaka. They are now on their way to Manila.

Kid Pelkey Beats Jamito For Title

Word comes from Singapore that Kid Pelkey outpointed Silvino Jamito in a twelve round bout for the lightweight championship of the Orient.

The result of the Singapore bout causes a beautiful mix-up in the Oriental lightweight crown. We have the spectacle of Kid Pelkey, whose showing in his last two fights in Manila was miserable, the legitimate champion, while Adriano, who beat him in his last fight here, has been defeated by Irineo Flores since Pelkey left.

Pelkey's claim to the title is beyond dispute, since he beat the champion, but if he wishes to retain it, it might be advisable for him to remain in Singapore.

Small Bore Club To Have New Plan

The Committee have decided as an experiment with a view to increased attendance and competition, to extend the Monthly competitions over the whole month, that is to say, cards may be fired any week end, or on the general practice evenings, Monday, Wednesday or Friday. Stamped cards will be in the Club House, and will be signed by the competitor, also the register, before firing, and all cards left in the Club for the Sec. to record.

Practice may be fired before the competition card, but on the paper targets only. The same ruling will apply to the Unlimiteds, stamped cards will be ready. Members will sign the same, and sign their names on the lists posted up in the Club.

BARNEY GOOGLE By Billy De Beck

CROSS-CONTINENTAL RACE
NEW YORK To CALIFORNIA
PURSE $ 100,000.00
ENTRIES LEAVING CLEVELAND TO DAY - ENROUTE TO CHICAGO
SPARK PLUG
SASSY SUSIE
ROUND HOUSE WILLY
STOP, LOOK AND LIKE IT
A HEEL YOU LOVE TO TOUCH
SAM SCHAGRIN'S SMOKE
HIS MAJESTY, R.H.
BARBER'S ITCH
(IN HORSES DROPPED OUT AFTER LEAVING NEWTON FALLS)
EXTRA!!
CHICAGO LOOP HOUNDS WILL GIVE PRIZE OF $ 500.00 TO WINNER OF CLEVELAND TO CHICAGO RACE
TODAY IN CLEVELAND 3:00 P.M.
THEY'RE OFF
COME ON YOU SPARK PLUG
EUCLID AVE
SASSY SUSIE
SPARK PLUG
BOSS, SUMPN TURRIBLE HAS HAPPENED - I'M AFWAID SPAHKY'S GOT DE HEEBIE JEBBIES AN' HE CAN'T WUN -
JULIUS H. CAESAR!! WE CAN'T STOP NOW. THOSE OTHER NAGS ARE MILES AHEAD OF US ALREADY - KEEP HIM QUIET FOR A MINUTE.
SPARK PLUG
PFUT
HOLD ON SUNSHINE!
SPARK PLUG
DE BECK
12-3

EUH TAN QUINTET BEATS SOOCHOW BY WIDE MARGIN

Visitors Trimmed By 60-6 Score In Intercollegiate Series

BY K. S. CHANG

The husky and snappy basketballers from Fuh Tan University defeated the Soochow University quintet to a decisive score of 60 to 6, yesterday afternoon on the Chinese "Y" floor. The game which drew a fair-sized crowd of enthusiastic spectators was in the East China Intercollegiate basketball championship series.

As the score denotes, the game was a one-sided argument. Throughout the forty minutes of play, Fuh Tan seemed to take things in their own way, and the standard of basketball they exhibited was far superior to their opponents from Soochow. It is remembered that the Fuh Tan team was in the second place in last year's Chinese League series and only one game behind the All-Whites who were the champions. Viewing from its present form, it is safe to predict that it will be a close contender for this year's Intercollegiate honor.

The game opened yesterday with both teams playing scrappily. Fuh Tan soon found itself in order and the shooting machine began its bombardment which proved so severe to the Soochow defence. Only a few minutes after, the score showed a fair margin. D. T. Lee, the star pivot-man of the Fuh Tan quintet, netted several goals from difficult angles with such ease and rapidity that unceasing applause came from the spectators. Zan and Liu, the two forwards who co-operated with Lee in piling up the score, also put the ball through very easily. In the meantime, Soochow players found great difficulty in locating the basket, and as a result, they did not score once from floor during the first half of the game. The 2 points they got during this half were from foul shots, while the Fuh Tan team had already accumulated 34 points.

As always the case, the second half produced better basketball. The Soochow players, despite their opponents' lead, fought valiantly. But their lack of shooting ability was their drawback, and many chances which they should easily score were wasted. They were a lighter and slower quintet, and the husky guards of Fuh Tan put up a strong defence which proved too hard for them to penetrate. Nevertheless they showed an excellent fighting spirit and good sportsmanship throughout the play. Fuh Tan had won, because they were better players.

The Soochow team is scheduled to play Nanyang College tomorrow afternoon. Nanyang is not up to its usual standard this year, as they were badly trimmed by Shanghai College Saturday a week ago. The game tomorrow will be evenly matched, and is scheduled to be played on Nanyang's ground. Shanghai College won its second game from Hangchow Christian College yesterday through forfeiture. The Shanghai team will meet Soochow next Saturday and the Southeastern University on the following Monday, and the University of Nanking on Wednesday. It is reported that the Southeasterners have a very strong team this year, and the Shanghai players will find them very tough customers to deal with.

The game of basketball is also obtaining a very strong foothold among the girls of China. Its increasing popularity is evidenced by the recent games that were played. For instance, a very good game was staged at the Shanghai College gymnasium by players of the fair sex. The Girls' School of Physical Education of the Y. W. C. A. defeated the co-eds of the Shanghai College in a bitter-fought contest by a narrow margin of 11 to 7. If the girls keep the present pace of improvement, they will probably get the honors in basketball in the coming Far Eastern Olympic Games, to be held in Manila next year.

Firpo Knocks Out European Champion

(Reuter's Service)

Buenos Aires, Mar. 8.—In a boxing contest here last night, Luis Firpo, the Argentine heavyweight champion, knocked out the Italian, Scalla, the European heavyweight champion, in the fourteenth round,

NOTED PIANIST TO APPEAR IN CONCERT HERE

Arrangements for the appearance in Shanghai and elsewhere in the Far East during April of Mieczyslaw Munz, a pianist who has won great praise from critics in the United States during his recent appearances there, were announced yesterday by Mr. A. Strok, Shanghai impresario. Mr. Munz is leaving America shortly for a tour of Australia, where he has been engaged for 50 concerts, starting in July. He will go by way of the Orient, stopping en route for recitals in the more important centers. He is expected to arrive in Shanghai on the Empress of Australia in April.

Mr. Munz, despite the fact that he is only 22 years old, has already been acclaimed by critics in America as worthy of a rank with Paderewski, Hofmann and Rachmaninoff. Like Paderewski, he is Polish, and he has, in fact, been a prodigy of that master pianist. During the past season, Mr. Munz has appeared in sixty concerts in the United States, besides being a soloist with all of the principal orchestras.

"With his name and prestige so firmly established in America," says one New York critic, "Mieczyslaw Munz, the famous young Polish pianist, returns to this country for another concert tour embracing all the leading centers from New York to the Pacific Coast.

"The debut of this artist in Carnegie Hall a season ago proved him to be a pianist of the foremost rank, and his playing brought the surprise of the musical season. In these days and times, New York reviewers are not apt to speak of newcomers in superlative terms, but this young Pole proved a surprising exception. His playing revealed to many sides that he drew comparison of all the present-day masters of the pianoforte."

Middle School Basketballers Begin New Series

(Continued from Page 1)

26 at the end of the second period.

Last Friday two more league games were played, one between St. John's and Nanyang University which resulted in a victory for the former by as wide a margin as 80-5 During the same afternoon the S.A.S. five vanquished the Nanyang Middle School by the score 41-35. In this game the American schoolboys were surprised at the unusual showing made by their opponents and won by a six point margin.

Only two games have been played in Section B, these being between Chi Nan and the Shanghai College, Y.M.C.A. and the Thomas Hanbury School. In their match the Chi Nan team vanquished the team from the Point by 25 points to 17. The Y.M.C.A. five in their first game trounced the Hanbury team by 76-2.

J. H. Taylor Says! Medal Play Is Best Golf Test

(Continued from Page 1)

himself. And he will probably need it. Besides, sympathy with one's partner savors of hypocrisy and tends to loosen one's grip on the task at hand.

"The compilation of a medal card at the best is a solemn business full of gloomy forebodings and grave expectations of what might happen. It is because of these elements that I think it is superior to match play. In conquering these we conquer self. It will be agreed, I think, that in match play we are apt to be influenced by incidents, accidents and other trivialities that have nothing to do with the game, but which exact a toll it should not bear. The jaunty air of one, or the funeral expression of another, may have a pernicious effect upon our personality, which is reflected in our play simply because we are playing the man and trying to beat him.

"It may be argued that one should rise superior to this in the case of match play. I submit that the cases are totally different. The personality of our opponent in match play or the luck that attends him may beat us; but in medal play this does not directly operate, as we are playing an aggregation of individuals and not a single one. Whilst we are undergoing the terrors, we have an unholy satisfaction in the thought that others may be sharing it with us."

-:- Peggy Lovell -:-

POPULAR MEMBER OF THE "GLOBE TROTTERS"

JOHNSON DEFEATS PENNELL EASILY AT BILLIARDS

The champion, Mr. R. C. K. Johnson, scored an easy victory over Mr. W. A. Pennell in the billiard match at the Town Hall last night.

The figures were 800 and 485. Johnson showed superior throughout, but Pennell had a considerable amount of hard luck. He made a number of extremely difficult shots, and scored the high break of the match—a 77.

Johnson's best breaks were 30, 32, 35, 36, 46, 57, 59 and 68. Pennell's were 23, 26 32, 54 and 77.

Catalon Beaten In Manila Race

David Nepomuceno, United States Army sprinter, stepped into the limelight at Manila recently by beating Catalon, Far Eastern record holder, in the 100 yard dash and setting a new P. A. A. F. record of 9 4/5 seconds for the event. Catalon was seized by cramps during the race, and although he finished, had to withdraw from the remaining events. The Leyte flier was leading for the first 50 yards, but slowed up in the last half and finished the race dragging his right leg. He was given first aid treatment by the Army athletes.

Six new P. A. A. F. records were broken during the meet. They are running high jump (5 ft. 9 in.); running broad jump (22' 3¼"); hop, step and jump, (43' 4¼"); 100 yard dash (9 4/5 sec.); 120 yard high hurdles (15 3/5 sec.); mile run, 4 min. 48 1/5" sec.

Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

dancing since she was eight years old. She was a member of the famous Tiller Troupe. She was with Pavola. Dancing is just second nature to her. All three will appear in the Carlton Midnight Follies. It ought to be good.

• • •

BERNARD SHAW

The A. D. C. are staging "Fanny's First Play" early next month. It is quite one of Bernard Shaw's best productions. Graham Barrow has gathered around him a good cast and hopes that they will put the play over in the right style. Rehearsals have been in progress during the past week and from all that I hear they have been going fairly well. It is hinted that among the players are such well known people as Mrs. Chris Wingrove, Miss Eileen Millard, Miss Sarabrianikoff, Mrs. Graham Barrow, Mr. L. Lienard, Mr. H. Langley, Mrs. Fitszerald, Mr. Leigh Turner and Mr. A. J. Daniels. Quite a nice cast, and it ought to get over.

• • •

BARRIE

A couple of weeks ago I spoke about the popularity of Barrie out here. He is every bit as popular in Town—London. At the present he has no less than three plays in the West End. At the Adelphi Theater Gladys Cooper is starring in "Peter Pan." At the Apollo, Hilda Trevelyan and Godfrey Tearle are drawing all playgoers to "What Every Woman Knows." At the Comedy our erstwhile friend Marie Tempest and Graham Browne are playing to capacity houses in "Alice Sit By The Fire."

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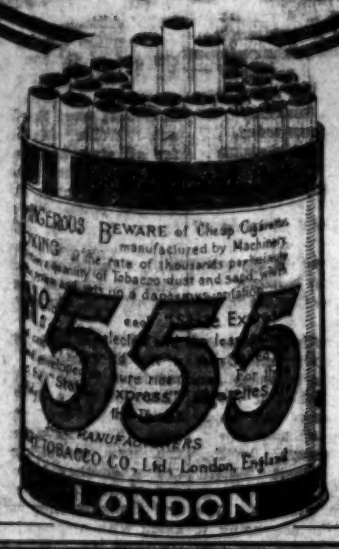

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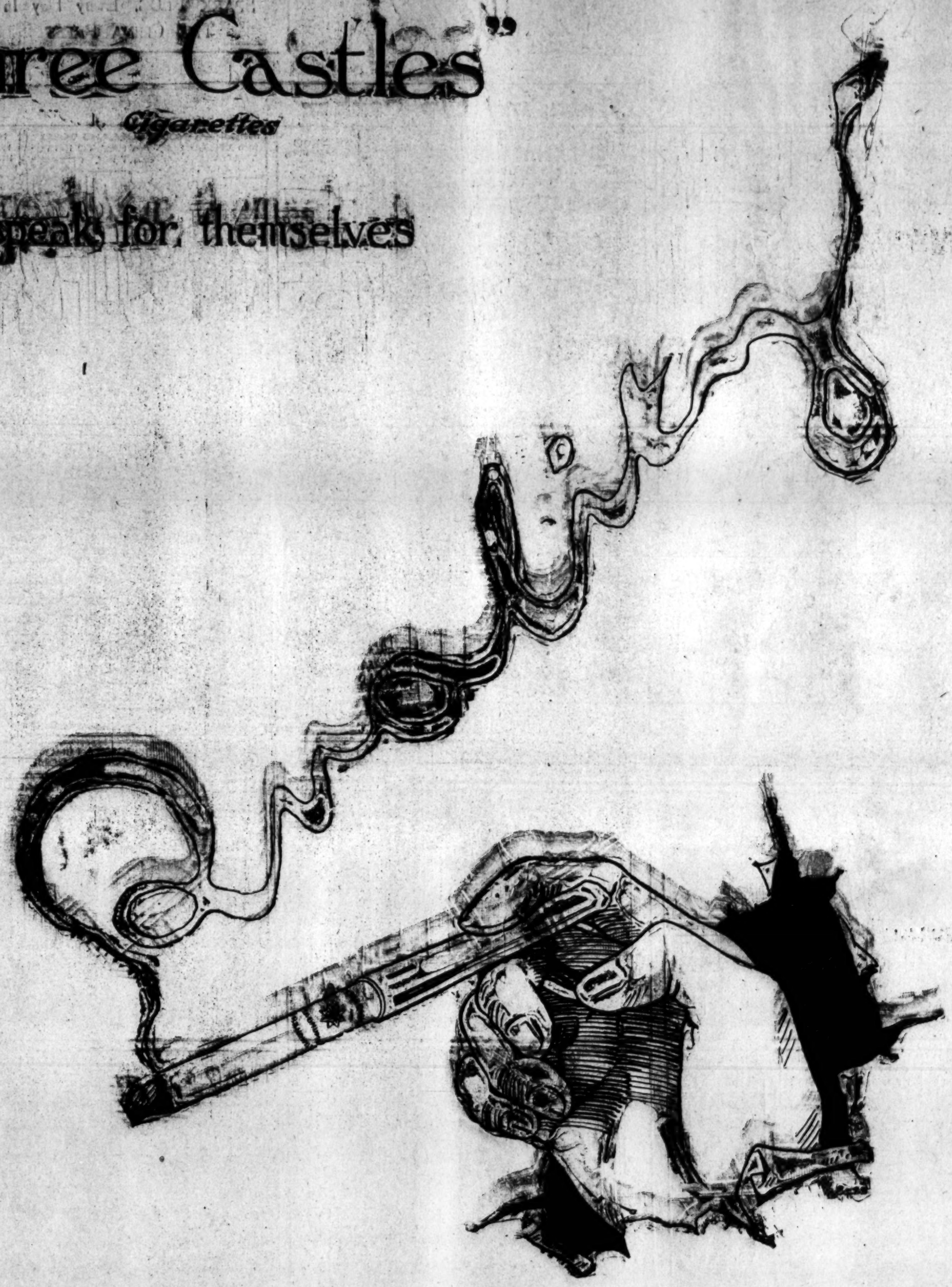

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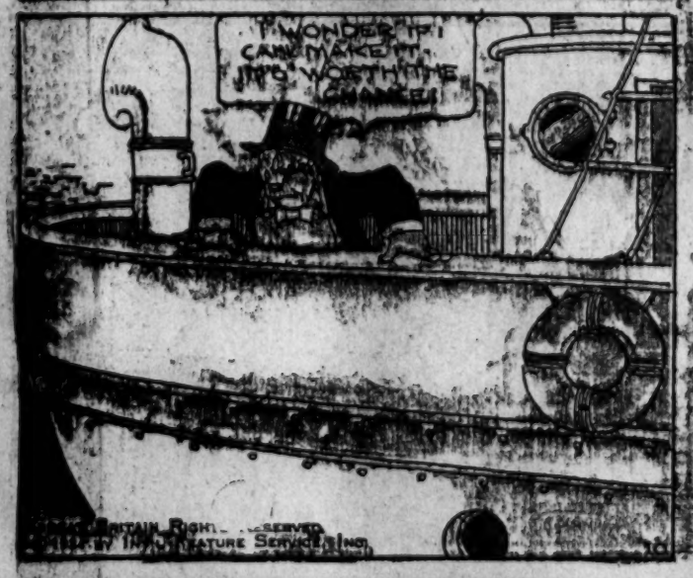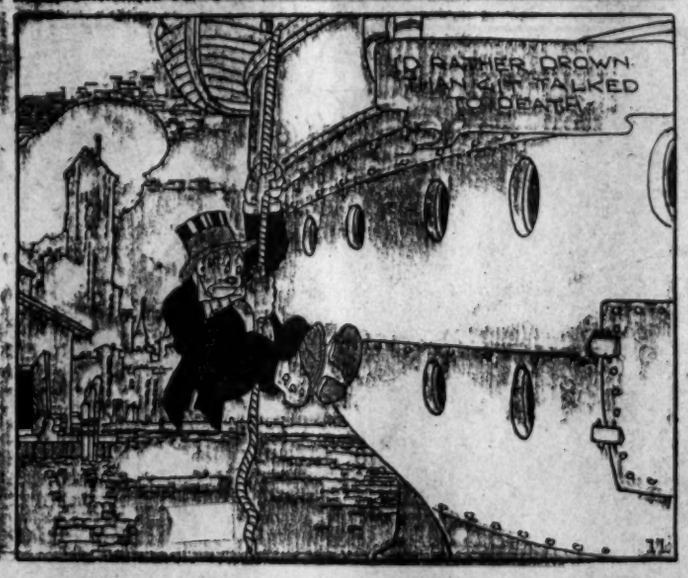
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3